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THE

# VISITOR'S GUIDE

TO

# Calvary Cemetery,

WITH

MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

1876.

"Pure as the mantle, which o'er him who stood
By Jordan's stream, descended from the sky,
Is that remembrance, which the wise and good
Leave in the hearts that love them, when they die."

NEW YORK:
JOHN J. FOSTER, No. 599 BROADWAY.

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# Index Map
OF
# CALVARY
CEMETERY.

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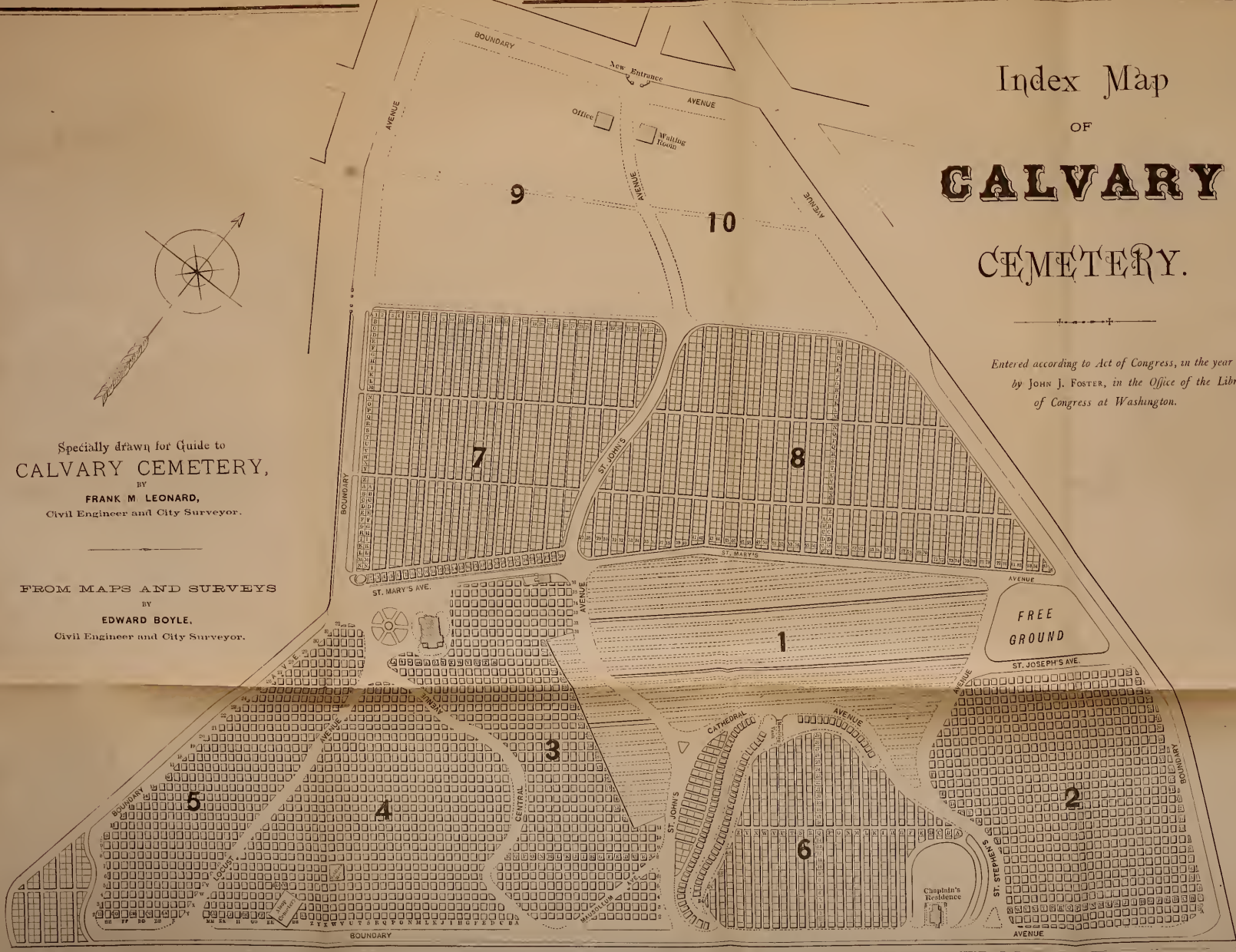
Specially drawn for Guide to
CALVARY CEMETERY,
BY
**FRANK M LEONARD,**
Civil Engineer and City Surveyor.

FROM MAPS AND SURVEYS
BY
**EDWARD BOYLE,**
Civil Engineer and City Surveyor.



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# To the Reader.

IN the limited compass of this hand-book, which now greatly exceeds the size originally intended, it is not to be expected that more than a few of the many prominent features of this beautiful cemetery could be noticed, much less described. In many parts of it there is such a succession of fine specimens of the sculptor's art that it would take a volume to present their merits properly to the public.

The writer had to confine himself, therefore, to the space at his disposal, and mention only some of those, a visit to which would repay the visitor desiring to view the grounds in a short period of time. Should any tomb or monument be sought for, not here mentioned, every information will be cheerfully afforded the stranger at the office in the cemetery by the superintendent or any of his assistants.

Should the visitor know the section with the number of the range and letter of the plot which he desires to find, a reference to the map accompanying this work will immediately show its location and enable him to reach it directly. This map was prepared chiefly from surveys by Mr. Edward Boyle, the eminent Civil Engineer, lately deceased, who originally laid out the grounds, together with the aid of private diagrams held in the office of the cemetery, which were kindly placed at our disposal.

In a future edition the extensive additions and improvements now in progress throughout the cemetery will be duly noted.

# Ancient Interments.

THAT the last resting-place of the beloved dead should be held sacred, the instincts of almost every civilized human being teaches, and on examining the habits and customs of those people of the earth who yet remain in barbarism and ignorance, it is found that veneration for the dead is a prominent trait, and oftentimes carried to extremes. But from the earliest days, among members of the Catholic Church, the grave has been held sacred from a religious as well as a human feeling.

The church teaches that the body shall be re-united to the soul at the Judgment day; therefore that body which was once the "casket of the soul," through whose reception of the sacraments grace was conveyed to the soul, and by whose good works the soul is promised in union with itself the enjoyment of Paradise for all eternity, should, when life departs, be regarded as more than a mere lump of clay. Therefore the ground set apart for the reception of her dead, is blessed and consecrated with particularly solemn religious ceremonies. By her laws the consecration of a cemetery is performed only by a Bishop, it is regarded as so important.

It follows then that the cemetery, in a Catholic point of view, is second only to the church edifice itself in its sacred character, and therefore great care is taken to preserve it undefiled and to exclude anything that is unclean or unholy.*

Among the people of antiquity, the homes of the dead were

* The removal of plants, wilfully injuring or destroying anything placed upon or connected with a grave, seems, in consequence, to approach very near sacrilege itself.

held so sacred that they were more scrupulously cared for than the dwellings of the living. They were constantly watched, to guard against profanation by the burial of an unclean stranger, a vicious member of their own community, or by the destruction or disturbance of a tomb. It was not allowed even to repair a tomb, if it could not be done without interfering with the ashes of the dead. Every violation was punishable with death, scourging, hard work in the mines, or the amputation of both hands.

The Roman law provided: "The spot where a man lies buried is sacred." In Athens it entered into the preliminary examination of a man chosen to fill any of the highest offices of the State, whether he had been negligent of his father's sepulchre.

Ancient reverence in many cases assumed an extravagant phase. Witness in Egypt the colossal pyramids of the Pharaohs, and to-day, in Rome, the monument of Adrian, the pyramid of Cestius, and the mausoleum of Cecilia Metella. In Greece the extravagance was such that special laws were enacted, placing a limit on the time for the construction of the military tombs.

Cremation, or the burning of the dead, was practised for a time by the Romans, Greeks, and Gauls. The elder Pliny gives its origin to be as follows: "The early Romans did not consume their dead; but finding, by experience in later years, that the bodies of soldiers killed in battle and buried in distant lands were afterwards dug up by the enemy, it was decided thereafter to burn these bodies on the battle-field, and carry away the ashes. Inhumation, or burying in the earth, was, however, always more or less practised. Thus, no member of the Cornelia family was ever burned prior to the time of Sylla, the dictator; and he wished to have his body consumed on the funeral pile, lest it should be dug up and mutilated by the friends of Marius, whose body he himself had thus treated."

The practice of burning the dead was discontinued under Constantine, but at no period of their history did the Romans lose sight of the fitness of burial in the earth, even when cremation was the general custom. Cicero is very clear on the subject, when he tells us: "Previous to the earth being thrown

upon the dead, the place where the body has been burned is not held sacred; but when the earth has been cast upon the dead they are considered buried, and the place then enjoys many sacred privileges."

If a traveler came to any unburied corpse, it was his sacred duty to stop and throw some earth upon it, and Seneca assures us that this law of charity towards the dead was more binding than any written in the code. It was also a superstitious, yet common belief among the ancients, that the spirit of an unburied corpse was condemned to wander up and down the banks of the river Styx for one hundred years, and to this kind of purgatory or non-interment, their law condemned parricides, matricides, and suicides. The last had their hands cut off, and were thrown into the common pit. The Hebrews left their suicides above ground. The Athenians amputated the guilty hand, and buried it apart from the body.

The burning of the remains of the wealthy inhabitants of ancient Rome, took place in the Field of Mars, where funeral piles, in the shape of altars, were erected, and tastefully and richly ornamented. On one of these the body, sprinkled with perfumes, was carefully laid, with its face towards heaven. Then the nearest relative, holding a lighted torch behind him, walked backward to the pile, and set it on fire. As soon as the body was consumed the fire was extinguished with wine, the ashes and charred bones were gathered up, washed in milk and wine, and then enclosed in an urn, occasionally of great value.

On looking back to the remotest antiquity, we find the resting-places of the dead were within the walls of private dwellings, and history tells us that ancient Egyptians embalmed their deceased friends, and preserved them carefully at home. But this custom could not have become very general or lasting. Extensive as the houses may have been, they would soon become too small for the living and the dead. The practice, therefore, seems to have been followed by burial in the temples, or, as some ancient writers state, they built temples over the tombs, such was their respect for the dead.

In connection with this subject a curious discovery was

made in the vicinity of the city of Rome showing undoubted proof that both in republican and imperial Rome a number of corporations, confraternities, or clubs as we should rather call them, known at the time as *collegia*, existed, whose members were associated with a view to the due performance of the funeral rites. Inscriptions discovered, and most of which are still extant, testify to nearly eighty of these *collegia*, each consisting of the members of a different trade or profession. There are masons and carpenters, soldiers and sailors, bakers and cooks, corn merchants and wine merchants, hunters and fishermen, goldsmiths and blacksmiths, boatmen and divers, doctors and bankers, scribes and musicians; in a word it would be difficult to say what trade or employment had not its *collegium*. Sometimes the members were united in the worship of some deity. A long and curious inscription, belonging to a *collegium* which consisted mainly of slaves, and was erected "in honor of Diana and Antinous, and for the burial of the dead," in the year A. D. 133, reveals a number of most interesting particulars as to its internal organization which it may be of interest to repeat. A certain fixed sum was to be paid on entering, with a keg of good wine besides, and then so much a month afterward. For every member who had paid his contribution, so much was to be allowed for his funeral, a certain proportion of which was to be distributed amongst those who assisted. If a member died at a distance of more than twenty miles from Rome, three of the confraternity were to be sent to get the body, and so much was to be allowed them for traveling expenses. If the master of the slave would not give up the body, the deceased member was nevertheless to receive all the funeral rites. In fact he was to be buried in effigy.

The catacombs of Rome are a vast labyrinth of galleries excavated in the bowels of the earth in the hills around the city, not in the hills on which the city itself is built, but in those beyond the walls. Their extent is enormous, not as to the amount of superficial soil which they underlie, for they rarely if ever extend beyond the third milestone from the city, but in the actual length of their galleries; for these are often excavated on various levels or stories, three, four or even five, one above the other; and they cross and recross over another, sometimes at

short intervals, on each of these levels; so that on the whole, there are certainly not less than 350 miles of them. The galleries are from two to four feet in width, and vary in height according to the nature of the rock in which they are dug. The walls on both sides are pierced with horizontal niches, like shelves in a bookcase or berths in a steamer, and every niche once contained one or more dead bodies. At various intervals this succession of shelves is interrupted for a moment, that room may be made for a doorway opening into a small chamber; and the walls of these chambers are generally pierced with graves in the same way as the galleries.

These vast excavations once formed the ancient Christian cemeteries of Rome; they were begun in apostolic times, and continued to be used as burial places of the faithful till the capture of the city by Alaric in the year 410. In the third century there were twenty-five or twenty-six of them, corresponding to the number of parishes within the city; and besides these, there are about twenty others, of smaller size, isolated monuments of special martyrs, or belonging to this or that private family; originally they all belonged to private families or individuals, the villas or gardens in which they were dug being the property of wealthy citizens who had embraced the faith of Christ, and devoted of their substance to His service. Hence their most ancient titles were taken from the names of their owners, and many of them are yet known by them.

A writer of very recent date, speaking of his visit to the Catacombs, says:

"Some visitors are so impressed by the aspect of the Catacombs, and so suffocated by the atmosphere of their narrow, low, and never-ending passages, where the air is made thick by the smoke of torches, that they beg to be allowed to make their way back. In truth, if the torches were to go out, one would be condemned to await death in this tomb of some millions of souls; if the old and bowed guide who went before us, had by mischance been struck by apoplexy, probably not one of us would ever again have seen the light. The Cavern of St. Agnes not being public, we had come alone to our appointment; and even supposing that a week after another guide should have brought a company, the party would most

likely have directed its steps towards some different quarter. These are reflections to which people do not stoop until after the event. The tombs of martyrs and heroes, often nameless, draw one's attention specially; it is easy to make them out, for when the grave-makers closed them, they fastened in their cement by the side of the head an ampulla of glass in which the blood of the martyr had been collected. You still see on nearly every hand the marks and often the fragments of these vessels. When the martyr had been drowned, burned, or put to death without spilling of blood, then in sealing up the burial place, the workman, with the point of his trowel, drew in the fresh mortar a rude sketch of a palm tree, and a certain number of these are to be seen. Occasionally we recognize calcined bones of a martyr burned alive, and it sometimes happens that the bones are crystallized to such a degree as to shine. Inscriptions give the name of the dead; those in Greek are usually the oldest. Many of the tombs are yet closed fast and untouched."

# Calvary Cemetery.

THE enclosed portion of Calvary Cemetery consists of over one hundred acres of dry, firm soil, admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is used. The surface is, for the most part, a series of gentle elevations and depressions, affording with the well designed and faithfully executed plans of the engineer, most complete drainage of the whole ground. At the time the property first came into the possession of the present owners, much of it was wet and swampy, and many sewers had to be constructed requiring engineering skill and liberal outlay. All these works have been lately enlarged and improved, to answer the requirements of a more extensive surface; some of the drains being six feet in diameter, and built in the most substantial manner.

When the Cemetery was first opened, the then existing means of communication were so inconvenient to the New York Catholics, that the Trustees endeavored to induce men of capital to organize a company which would run a line of ferryboats to within a convenient distance for the accommodation of persons visiting the grounds and for funerals. But the prospects of immediate dividends seemed so distant that capitalists, not considering the number and rapid increase of the Catholic body, hesitated to invest. The Cemetery authorities, therefore, were compelled to assume the responsibility, and they did so, trusting to the future growth of the locality for reimbursement.

They chartered two steamboats called the *Boston* and *New*

*York*, constructed a ferry-house adjoining Penny Bridge, and dredged out Newtown Creek for a considerable distance. At that time nearly the whole neighborhood was laid out in farms and large tracts of land with a sparse population, and Blissville consisted of a few scattered buildings. The Trustees afterwards had a steamboat built more adapted to the navigation of the creek. This was named by the President of the Board, the late Archbishop Hughes, the *Martha*, after his sister, and is yet in active service on the East River, being staunch and strong. The cost of the *Martha* was about twenty-eight thousand dollars.

After a few years, during which time the ferry was a heavy expense and burthen on the Cemetery, though all the time a necessity, the population of the locality had so increased, that a few men somewhat encouraged, started the ferry between New York and Greenpoint, distant about two miles from the Cemetery, and the object of the Trustees being accomplished, they disposed of their boats and other ferry property, and discontinued the trips.

The ferry enterprise was never remunerative, and contributed largely to the already enormous debt incurred in the purchase, laying out, and maintenance of the Cemetery. Since that time numerous other ferries have been established, and are now in successful operation, making Calvary one of the most accessable of all the Metropolitan Cemeteries.

As will be seen on reference to the accompanying map, the Cemetery is divided into ten Sections, and the Sections are crossed by ranges designated by numbers; then the ranges are laid out in plots, generally sixteen feet square, and known by letters.

The whole plan is very simple, and when once understood, any point in the Cemetery may be found by a glance at our map.

The two Sections, 9 and 10, have been but recently added, and are not yet laid out. The new entrance gate is located in this part of the Cemetery, and buildings to contain offices and waiting-rooms are to be erected on each side of St. John's Avenue, and immediately inside the gate. It is designed to

have a tower on each building, containing a clock and a bell which will be tolled at the entrance of each funeral. Many improvements throughout the Cemetery are in contemplation, and others are being pushed forward to completion, which will eventually make this " Home of the Dead " reflect credit on the Catholics of New York and vicinity.

*A SHORT HISTORY OF THE*

# Locality of Calvary Cemetery.

AS early as the year 1840 the late illustrious Archbishop Hughes, then Bishop, foresaw that in a few short years the only burying-ground then available to the faithful of New York, known as the 11th St. Cemetery, situated in what was at that time the upper part of the city, would be entirely inadequate to the wants of the rapidly increasing Catholic population. He cast about him, therefore, for a suitable locality, outside the corporate limits, and away from the growing villages in their vicinity, where land suited for the purpose could be had in proper quantity, at moderate price, and withal sufficiently near the city to be reached within reasonable time. The selection, even at that distant day, when the population of New York was less than 313,000, and no "rapid transit" railroads were needed to accommodate the inhabitants of the sparsely settled suburbs, was a matter requiring both judgment and foresight. However, the property then known as the Alsop farm, was eventually selected and purchased, and, together with subsequent additions, forms what is to-day Calvary Cemetery, the last resting-place of thousands of Catholic dead.

The Alsop farm was situated in the immediate vicinity of Penny Bridge, on Newtown Creek, which empties into the East River, opposite 26th street, New York. This tract was the property of a family of that name, which dates its appearance on Long Island fully one hundred years prior to the Revolution, and the Alsops were, it is believed, during that memorable strug-

gle for liberty, zealous adherents of his majesty. The first occupant was Richard Alsop, who, according to local history, was brought over by his uncle, Thomas Wandell, to this country, shortly after the year 1670, and adopted by him. This Wandell, we are told, had been a major in Cromwell's army, but, for some cause not transmitted to posterity, he incurred the Protector's personal displeasure, and had to fly to Holland, and thence to America, where he married the widow of William Herrick, who, in his lifetime owned a plantation on "Newtowne Creeke," which he had bought in 1659, subsequently adding some fifty acres to it. On this property, afterwards comprising the Alsop farm, Mr. Wandell resided. He became a prominent man in the settlement, then known as "Dutch Kills," and he was selected in 1665 as one of the jury for the trial of one Ralph Hall and wife, accused of witchcraft. Happily for Mr. Hall and his consort, as it is recorded, they were acquitted. This is the only trial for witchcraft known to have occurred on Long Island.

Some years later, Wandell made a voyage to England, and on his return brought his sister's son, Richard Alsop, with him, and adopted him as his heir, not being himself blessed with children. He died in 1691, and was buried in what is now called the Alsop burying-ground, still to be seen in Calvary Cemetery. This burying-ground is in Section 4, near the soldiers' monument, and consists of about one hundred square feet inclosed by an iron railing, and is as distinct and independent of the control of the cemetery authorities, as if located miles away, and it yet remains the undisturbed resting-place of the mouldering bones of the generations interred there. When the farm was purchased for its present use, the descendants reserved all their rights to that inclosure, but the family interest has apparently declined, and the present neglected appearance of the plot is in strong contrast with the neatly kept ground which surrounds it.

Richard Alsop resided on the estate until his death, which occurred in October, 1718, at the age of about fifty-eight years; but his widow, Hannah, a Hollander, whom, it was said, he courted by the assistance of an interpreter, reached her ninety-first year, and died August 23, 1757.

The following is inscribed on their head-stones, which are still in a good state of preservation:

Here Lyes ye Body of
RICHARD ALSOP,
Died Octr. ye . . ,
1718, Aged About
58 years.

And adjoining:

Here Interred The Body of Hannah Alsop, Widow of Richard Alsop, late of Newtown, Deceased. She Departed This Life on The 23d of August, Annoqi Domini 1757, in the 91st Year of Her Age.

The locality of the cemetery, peaceful and quiet as it seems to-day, has had its share of stirring scenes. On February 25, 1643, just about the time of the arrival of the illustrious Father Jogues, the first priest who ever visited the Dutch Colony, the Governor at Fort Amsterdam, on pretense of some injury received from the natives, dispatched two bodies of troops at midnight, one of which fell upon the Indians at Pavonia, on the Jersey shore, and the other upon those at Corlears Hook, Manhattan Island. Both expeditions were fearfully successful, resulting in a horrid butchery of the sleeping Indians. The natives at first thought it was their old enemies, the terrible Mohawks, but were soon undeceived, for, only about a week after, the settlers at Flatlands attacked those at Merrickawick (now Brooklyn), seized a large quantity of corn, and killed two of them who attempted to defend their property. When the natives discovered who were the aggressors, they became enraged to the utmost, and though hitherto warm friends of the settlers, now became their bitterest enemies, and with firebrand and scalping-knife desolated the surrounding country. The dwellers along the shores of Mespat Kills (shortened from the old Indian name for it, "Mespachtes"), or, as in later days, called Newtown Creek, felt the vengeance of the savages with the rest, and the vicinity soon presented a fearful spectacle of smouldering ruins and slaughtered inhabitants. The pioneer priest of New York, in his account of

New Netherlands, gives a vivid picture of the unfortunate colony.

The country continued to be troubled for years after, and on March 27, 1656, the settlers around the Creek, from continued fears of the savages, concentrated themselves on what is now known as Furman's Island, a short distance east of the present cemetery, and built a fort for mutual protection. They appear then to have concluded a peace, for there is on record a deed, or release, from the Indians to the white inhabitants, of several miles of land, including the Wandell plantation (and part of which is now Calvary Cemetery), lying north of the Creek. The purchase money was raised by public subscription, and among the names of those contributing we find that of Thomas Wandell.

The following is a copy of the document alluded to, which is inserted entire. The tribe to which these Indians belonged is supposed to have been the Canarsee tribe. They were of great power at that time, and their jurisdiction extended over the whole of Kings County, the islands lying in Hell Gate, and some part of Newtown. The last of the tribe died about the year 1803.

## OLD INDIAN DEED TO WHITES (1666), OF LAND, PART OF WHICH FORMS CALVARY CEMETERY.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Rowerowestco and Pomwaukon, do acknowledge and confess that we have firmly and jointly sold, alienated, and made over, all our lands from us, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, to the inhabitants of Newtowne, *alias* Middleburg, to them and their heirs forever, as their own proper and free land, or lands, immunities, appurtenances, privileges, and all whatsoever did unto the afore Sachems or Indians belong: From a small creek called by the Indians Canapaukah, where Burger's mill stands; from thence, going upon a straight line north-eastward to a certain creek called Sackhickneyah, where Wessel's mill stood; so bounded by the Bay side till it came to the mouth of Flushing Creek, so commonly called; so running towards the south-east, bounded by the creek side, till it extends itself to the south side of the hills upon the line; from thence running upon the line westward by the south side of the hills, till it

meets with the south line, which is extended from the west branch of Mespat Kills, called Quandoequareous, by a Dutchman's land, called Hans, the Boore; from thence to the mouth of Mespat Kills, by the Indians so called. These aforesaid bounds or tract of land, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, we, the aforesaid Indians, have sold, in the year one thousand six hundred fifty and six, unto the aforesaid inhabitants; only we reserved the privilege of a certain part of upland, lying on the south side of the aforesaid town, for our use of hunting, and sold them only the grass for mowing, and feed and timber, and have really and fully sold them, and theirs forever, the feeding, and mowing, and timber, of the aforesaid land; and were firmly bound and engaged in our bill of sale, never to sell or dispose of said privileges which we have there reserved, to any other but to the inhabitants of Newtowne. Therefore we, the said Indians, according to our words and obligations, do here, by these presents, manifest ourselves to have received full satisfaction of the foresaid inhabitants for the privileges we there reserved in the foresaid tract of land, and do really and absolutely give them, and their heirs forever, as full right and title to all the privileges of the said tract of land, as we can or may, of any of our lands that we have, or shall sell; denying ourselves of any interest therein, or any claims of any other whatsoever of all the lands, appurtenances or privileges within the said bounds, we say, we have really sold, as aforesaid, to the inhabitants of Newtowne, as their own proper free lands; we say from us, our heirs, to them, their heirs, forever. It hereunto we have set our hands, this 9th of July, 1666, and in the 12th year of His Majesty's reign.

POMWAUKON (his X mark).
ROWEROWESTCO (his X mark.)

Signed and sealed in the presence of us:

JOHN POUNDS. ARMOREHERN (his X mark).
JOHN NAPPER. CHAWESCOME (his X mark).

This deed was first subscribed April 12, 1656.

Received of the inhabitants of Newtowne full satisfaction for all the foresaid lands which herein is specified, we say received by us, the 9th day of July, 1666, the sum of fifty-five pounds for the first payment, now paid, twenty-one pounds nine shillings.

POMWAUKON (his X mark).
ROWEROWESTCO (his X mark).

Recorded with the office, New York, the 13th day of July, 1666, by me,

MATTHIAS NICOLL, Sec't'y.

The settlers already claimed the land from patents or grants issued by the Dutch Colonial Government, and this transaction seems to have had somewhat the character of a peace-offering to the savages, whose rights were regarded then, as often occurs in these later days, to be worthy of little consideration. Certainly, between the ownership conferred on them by the government patent and by purchase from the original possessors of the land, they acquired a pretty clear title, and quiet possession was secured as well.

The creek called Sackhickneyah, in the Indian deed, empties into Flushing Bay at Steven's Point, and is now known as Bowery Creek. The mill had previously been destroyed by the Indians.

The "small creek called by the Indians Canapaukah," is now called Dutch Kills, and is spanned by a bridge over which the Calvary Cemetery and Hunter's Point horse-railroad cars pass hourly.

The constable of those days was a man of various duties. It is recorded that, among his other duties, he was to whip and punish offenders, raise the hue and cry after murderers, burglars, and thieves generally. He could command help and assistance from any of the inhabitants, under a penalty for their refusal, and could, without warrant, enter any house or place. He was to reward any person, white or Indian, with an "Indian coat," for the killing of a wolf, to be paid out of the public rate, and the constable was to cause the heads to be nailed over his door, there to remain; he was also to cut off both ears, in token that they had been bought and paid for. The constable was also authorized to "furnishe the Indians with suche quantity of powder and shot" as he thought necessary for the killing of wolves, and also permit them to have their guns mended.

Everything seems to have gone prosperously, if not quietly, with the inhabitants after the Indians were conciliated, though the usual boundary disputes, common to new countries, which at times waxed hot and wrathful, were the occasion of visits of many delegations to the "Governor General," at Fort Amsterdam, for settlement.

For nearly a century the quiet Long Island farm had an

uneventful history, a regular succession of seed-time and harvest, with the vicissitudes of agricultural life.

On December 10th, 1774, in response to the resolution of the Congress, which had met in Philadelphia in September of that year, a "Committee of Correspondence," composed of seventeen members, was formed, to give expression to the feeling on public affairs. This move was hardly one of disloyalty to King George, though several of those acting on it afterwards espoused the patriot cause. This, the opening resolution, adopted at the meeting, will show:

"1. That we consider it our greatest happiness and glory to be governed by the illustrious House of Hanover, and that we acknowledge and bear true allegiance to King George the Third as our rightful sovereign, and under his protection have a right to enjoy the privileges of the constitution of Great Britain."

The succeeding "resolves" mildly found fault with certain acts of the British parliament, and seems to have been received with but a small share of favor by the majority of the inhabitants, as on January 12th, following, other resolutions were passed by another meeting, protesting against, and disclaiming the authority of the first committee to represent the people, and which was signed by fifty-eight names, which names have since been suppressed.

Thus opened the great struggle, and Long Island soon became the theater of stirring events. The roar of the artillery and small arms at the disastrous battle of Brooklyn woke the echoes of the Alsop farm. When the Americans abandoned Long Island, the whole first division of the British army, numbering 10,000 men, moved from Bedford, and took up its position about Newtown Creek and vicinity. It embraced the Light Infantry, under Brigadier-General Leslie, the reserve, under Lieut.-General Earl Cornwallis and General Vaughan, and the Hessian Grenadiers and Chasseurs, under Colonel Donop, the whole under command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., who established his headquarters about a mile north of the present cemetery.

The presence of the royal army brought out all the hitherto smothered feelings of the tories, and the badge of the loyal-

ty among them, a red ribbon around the hat; the longer it streamed down behind, the greater the loyalty was immediately displayed. This token of sympathy, however, did not prevent the soldiers from taking a fancy to their neighbors' goods, and helping themselves with all their well-known freedom when in close proximity. That their selection was varied may be seen from the following "list of losses and damages sustained from his majesty's sea and land forces, between the 1st and 24th of September, A. D., 1776," claimed by a loyalist whose house yet stands just without the present walls of the cemetery, and belongs to it.

"List of losses and damages sustained from his majesty's sea and land forces, between the 1st and 24th of September, A. D. 1776."

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 grown cattle, worth £6 per piece | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 of smaller size, at £4 10s. per piece | 31 | 10 | 0 |
| 6 calves, at £1 10s. per piece | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 horses, 2 at £15 and 2 at £12 per piece | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 large hogs, at £2 10s per piece | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 shotes, at 16s. per piece, and 6 pigs, at 6s. per piece | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Poultry | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 rails, at 30s. per hundred | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 180 posts, at 50s. per hundred | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Damage to a riding chair and 2 wagons | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 bushels of wheat, at 8s. per bushel | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 bushels of rye, at 5s. per bushel | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| 12 loads of straw, at 10s. per load | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 tons of clover and timothy hay, at £6 per ton | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 bushels of Indian corn at 5s. per bushel | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 bushels of onions, at 5s. per bushel | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 bushels of potatoes, at 4s. per bushel | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Boards and garden fence | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Fruit of sundry kinds | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 iron pots, £3, and 1 frying pan, 9s. | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| 12 pewter plates, 24s., and 1 dripping pan, 20s. | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 2 large knot bowls, 30s., 4 pails, iron hooped, 24s. | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| 2 wash-tubs, 12s., 1 lye tub, 16s., 1 table, 20s. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 10 bowls queen's ware, 7s. 6d., 6 drinking glasses, 9s. | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| 1 pair stockings, 8s., 1 woman's cap, 12s. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 handkerchief, 13s. | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| 4 silver tea-spoons, 20s., 1 silver table-spoon, 16s. | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| 1 hive of bees, 20s., 1 smoothing iron, 4s. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1 wheat sieve, 14s., 5 bags, 15s. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 calico gown, 30s., 1 apron, 10s., 1 blanket, 8s. | 2 | 8 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pair leather breeches, 20s., 1 great coat, 16s. | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| 1 petticoat, 20s., sundry children's clothes, 20s. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 large china bowl, 10s., 3 wood axes, 20s. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Cabbages, 30s., turnips, 40s. | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| | £326 | 15 | 6 |

By computing 8s. to a dollar, and a £. as $4.80, the reader can have an idea of the various prices of articles at that time.

When about August, 1782, the news arrived that Great Britain had acknowledged the independence of the United Colonies, the report fell with terrible weight upon the tories who had sympathized and given active support to the royal cause, and they were sunk in the depth of despondency at the utter failure of their hopes. They were, as may be imagined, seized with consternation. Many who, in their indiscreet zeal had pursued an uncalled-for severity toward their rebel neighbors, when their cause looked hopeless, felt that they now deserved like treatment in return. In this dilemma, numbers of these individuals set about an immediate arrangement of their affairs, and prepared to leave the land of their birth and take up a residence in the British dominions. Several vessels were engaged, and bidding adieu to kindred and home, they embarked at New York and passed down the sound for the province of Nova Scotia, which had been especially designated by the English government as a home for their loyal American subjects.

The departure of the troops had been delayed for the purpose of enabling these people to embark in safety, and late in 1783, the king's army prepared to take its final departure. The troops in Newtown gradually drew off towards Bushwick, making their last encampment on the road leading to Penny Bridge, where the ground was left strewn with rubbish.

There was great rejoicing among the remaining inhabitants on finding themselves rid of the obnoxious Hessians and other hirelings of the British king, and they duly celebrated the event by bonfires and meetings. At a grand banquet held in a popular roadside inn, within a short distance of Newtown Creek, the room was decorated with thirteen colored lamps, one for each State. Many of the men also rode to the city and joined the escort of General Washington, on taking possession, with the American Army, November 25th.

# SECTION I.

THIS portion of Calvary was the first laid out, and had been thought by many at the time sufficiently spacious to meet all the wants of the Catholic public for at least a score of years. But a very short time proved the incorrectness of their judgment, and it became necessary to make other additions long before half that period had elapsed.

Perhaps no one had any idea that the Cemetery would assume the proportions that it now has, and it is as possible that its extent twenty-five or thirty years hence is undreamt of to-day.

The first interment in the Cemetery was made August 2d, 1848, in this Section.

The grave is immediately adjoining St. Mary's Avenue, and on it is implanted a modest wooden cross, on which is inscribed—

"EASTER ENNIS,

Departed this life, July 31, 1848, aged 29 years and 10 days."

It is an interesting spot, becoming more so as years pass by, and means should be taken to preserve its identity for the satisfaction of future generations.

One of the workmen engaged in the opening of this grave, still pursues his occupation in the Cemetery, and his rugged appearance seems to promise his ability to continue it for years to come.

In the course of a walk through Calvary, the visitor will occasionally come upon some monument or inclosure, showing the marks of time and decay. Probably the same is the case in every Cemetery or burying-ground in the country. Occasionally the posts of the inclosure have settled, causing a break in the railing, and elsewhere monuments erected on the

plots need attention. Twenty-five or thirty winters in our rigorous climate will make a sad change in the appearance of the most beautiful and substantial-looking structure. As long as family ties and family interest are preserved, such signs of dilapidation seldom occur, or are allowed to exist only for a short time. But in view of the fact that but a few years often suffice to scatter or extinguish a numerous family, it must strike the beholder as something strange that elegant and costly structures will be occasionally erected to mark the family plot, without provision being made for their future care or preservation. A very modest sum, proportionate to the nature and cost of the work, and well invested, would draw sufficient interest to keep it forever in respectable condition; and it would seem a sad want of judgment to expend the whole amount which a family is disposed to apply, merely to the cost of erecting a monument and beautifying the ground, then leaving their preservation in after years to fate.

Calvary, perhaps, has no more than its proportion of these neglected graves, but it should not have any.

JACOB JOHNSON'S,

plot, E, Range 18, of this Section, contains a very neat marble monument. The inclosure is of granite and iron, and the ground shows careful attention.

Also in this Section will be noticed in Range 12, Plot J, the neat marble-inclosed plot marked

GOTTLER,

and the marble monument of the

CORBOY

family, which stands in Range 14, Plot S, and is about fifteen feet high, and surmounted by a cross.

On the edge of the road (Mausoleum Avenue), and opposite the Family Vaults in Section 6, is the rather unique monument and vault of the

MURPHY

family. The lower part is of marble and the upper of granite.

In this locality also is the neat

O'BRIEN

monument, erected to the memory of a wife and two children. Their figures are cut in bold relief on the front of the shaft.

The monument of

WILLIAM CALLAHAN,

close by, consists of a beautiful female figure about four feet in height, resting on a rustic cross, all in marble, and of fine workmanship. It is mounted on a pedestal of granite.

Another neat monument is that in the

LYONS

Plot, in this Section. It is of marble, and has a profile likeness set in the face of the column.

MICHAEL TAGGART

also has a very neat marble monument in this vicinity. A fluted column of very pure marble, supports an urn and wreath of the same material.

It will be observed that Section No. 1 is partly divided by St. John's Avenue. In order to designate the monuments in these two parts, all that portion lying on the west side of the said avenue, is known as Section 1, West. In the latter part of the Section is the

DARDES

plot, Range 12, Plot G, which is neatly inclosed, and apparently receives careful attention. The adjoining plot of

J. HUGHES and J. McMAHON

contains three headstones of similar design, which are nearly covered with flowers.

Next to the above is the

MORIARTY

plot, which possesses a neat marble monument of tasteful design and finish.

The

KIRCHHOFF

family plot is in Range 12, Plot K, and has on it a fine marble headstone. Iron railings and marble posts form the inclosure.

MRS. JANE McLAUGHLIN

has a neat granite stone in Range 12, Plot N, erected to the memory of her son.

The

CULLEN

plot also has a granite headstone, which with the neatly kept inclosure forms a very pleasing sight to the eye.

The headstone to the memory of

ANNIE BRENNAN

is in Range 12, Plot W, and next to it is the very neat ground of

JAMES CARR.

This plot would seem to receive assiduous attention, as its well-watered flowers and nicely trimmed grass testify.

DOMENICO BILLOTTO

has an inclosed plot in Range 12, Plot Z, and next to it is the

McCARRON

plot, surrounded by iron railings, set in granite posts.

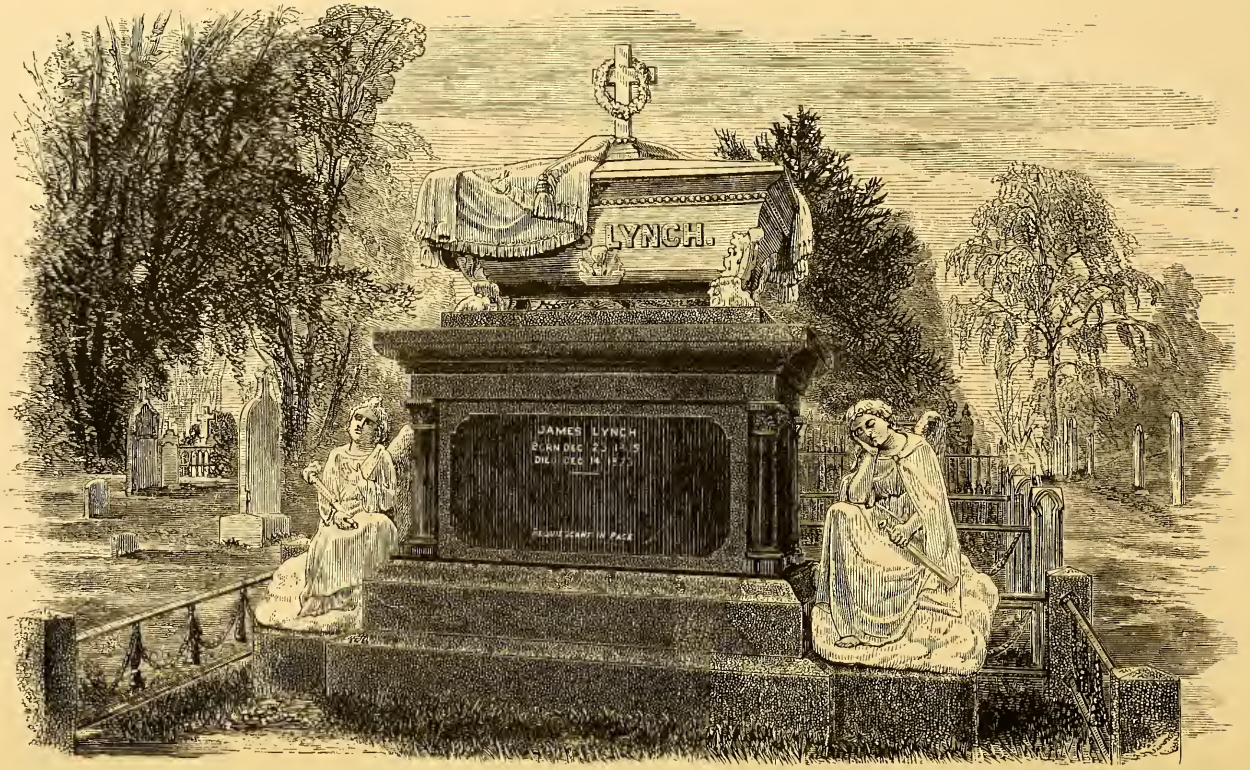
Plot I, in Range 6, belongs to the

MARTIN

family, and has erected on it a neat marble monument.

DR. O'SULLIVAN,

father of the clergyman of that name, is interred in this range, in a plot inclosed with iron railings. A monument of Italian marble has been erected here to his memory.




LYNCH MONUMENT.

# SECTION II.

THIS is one of the earliest inclosed Sections of the Cemetery. There are many fine monuments in it, the principal of them, and one of great artistic merit, being that erected to the memory of the late

**JAMES LYNCH,**

(*Illustration,*)

on Plot Q, Range 9, which is a little to the north of the resident clergyman's dwelling, and of which we give an illustration.

It is in the classic style, and consists of a superstructure of solid Quincy granite, in the form of a tomb, with polished columns supporting its entablature, surmounted by a draped sarcophagus, in one entire piece, of the finest Carrara marble. At each end of the base of the tomb, seated on clouds, is an angel, one with a trumpet, to call to judgment; the other emblematic of immortality. These figures are separate memorials. The former having been erected to the memory of the late Miss Katie Lynch, and the latter to the late Miss Agnes Lynch, his two daughters.

The whole work rests on a vault constructed after the style of the old Roman catacombs.

Mr. James Lynch was born December 23, 1805, and died December 14, 1873. For nearly thirty years he devoted his attention to the grocery business on an extensive scale, in the city of New York, and retired with a competency in the year 1853. He was a favorite with all who enjoyed his acquaintance, and was well known to the public through his good offices and his manifold services in the advancement of all wise and chari-

table undertakings that came to his notice. The lively interest he excited in all who knew him secured for him many constant friends who now mourn his loss. His good deeds still survive him. The name of such men should be preserved.

On

MARTIN'S

monument, in Range 9, Plot U, within a few steps of the Lynch monument, is the following inscription:

"Loving, she was beloved;
Gentle in health;
Patient in sickness;
And at last made perfect
Through suffering."

The

KERESEY

family have a well-kept plot and neat marble monument in this Section. The monument is of marble, surmounted by a cross, and is very chaste in design and execution.

In

WILLIAM WILSON'S

plot are the figures in marble of two little children in sleeping posture on a pillow, one with its arms around the other's neck in infantile affection. The whole conveys most successfully the probable design of the sculptor—baby innocence. On the side, inclosed in wreaths, are the names "Willie," "Jamie."

REV. JOSEPH P. WOODS.

In Plot 5, Range 7, rests the mortal remains of this brilliant young divine, a marble monument marking the spot.

Father Woods was born in New York City, in the year 1836. He was educated under the Jesuit Fathers, and graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College. He then entered St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, at Fordham, was ordained by Archbishop Hughes in 1857, and immediately appointed assistant in the Cathedral. After four years of arduous labor he was promoted to the pastorate of St. Augustine's parish, Morrisania, where, as at the Cathedral, he endeared himself to his people.

Father Woods possessed mental qualifications of a high

order, and contributed occasionally to some of the weekly and monthly publications. He was a very popular preacher, and his sermons always went to the heart of his hearers.

The incription reads—

"Rev. Joseph P. Woods,
Pastor of St. Augustine's Church,
Morrisania, N. Y.
Died January 20th, 1875, aged 38 years.
Pray for his soul."

PATRICK McCAFFERTY

has a neat marble monument in Range 3, Plot J, in the Gothic style, with cross on top. It is about fifteen feet high.

In Range 9, Plot K, is also the memorial of

FRANCIS DEVLING,

which consists of a highly ornamented shaft, with a finely sculptured figure of "Faith" on top. Granite posts with iron railings form the inclosure.

In the same Range, Plot L, is a unique headstone in the form of a triple column of marble on a granite base. It is in the ground of

RICHARD J. BUSHE,

and one of the inscriptions show that Catherine Bushe, aged 91 years, is interred there.

An imposing column of marble occupies plot K, in Range 11. It is in the Gothic style, and bears the name of

JOHN CONWAY.

The inclosure consists of marble posts and iron railings. The ground presents a very neat appearance, as does also the

CUNNINGHAM

plot, L, in Range . The memorial in the latter is of granite, with a cross on top. The die is highly polished.

Another among the many fine monuments in this Section stands in the plot of

PATRICK MULVIHILL.

The die is highly sculptured in imitation of leaves and flowers. The inclosure is of marble and iron.

J. MANGAN

has a canopy erected in his plot containing a very fine statue of the Blessed Virgin, about four feet in height.

Just adjoining the monument to the late James Lynch, of which we give an illustration, is the family vault and monument erected to the memory of his brother,

PETER LYNCH.

The entire work from the foundation stones to the beautiful life-size marble figure which surmounts the whole was executed in the most substantial and perfect manner, no expense being spared to make the monument one of the most beautiful and artistic ornaments in the Cemetery.

The

McBARRON

monument is of marble, and stands about twenty-five feet high. A neat iron railing incloses the plot, which is also neatly kept.

Almost adjoining it is the plot of

PHILIP O'BRIEN,

which contains a handsome marble shaft. The die is very finely chiseled, and the whole is surmounted by an angel pointing upward.

# SECTION III.

### LIEUT.-COL. JOHN ENNIS.

THIS gallant officer is interred in Range 11, Plot M, within a few feet of St. John's Avenue. The family name of McCoy is on the headstone. He was in the army from his boyhood, having entered as a musician, served through the Mexican War, and after many terms of honorable service in the ranks as a soldier and non-commissioned officer, he retired to private life. Entering successfully into business, he left it at the breaking out of the late war to again serve his country. He took an active part in the formation of the 1st N. Y. Cavalry, afterward known as the "Lincoln Cavalry," in which he was a Captain. He remained with his command throughout all its campaigns, and when by death and casualties its numbers became reduced, and it was consolidated with the 14th Cavalry, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was a most popular officer among his comrades, and his gallantry won the esteem and confidence of his superiors.

He died from disease contracted in the army.

In this and some other Sections of the Cemetery, many single graves are to be met with, owned probably by persons not having the means of erecting the usual marble tablet; but the evidence of a nicely raised mound, and the well-watered flowers upon the plot is sufficient to satisfy the beholder that the dead are not forgotten. It seems as if none but the untiring hand of affection could make the roses and mignonette bloom throughout the season, as they do on some of these humble resting-places in Calvary Cemetery.

In Plot I, Range 34, there is a monument erected to the memory of the late

WILLIAM H. POWER.

The stone used is Quincy granite, the cross on top being of the same material.

In Range 25, of this Section, is a plot which should be visited. The gate bears the name of

JOHN P. FERRIE,

and the interior consists principally of a number of marble statues of various sizes closely grouped together. The center-piece, as it might be called, is a tablet to the memory of Jeanne du Lux.

In front of the die on which it rests, is carved in bold relief a death-bed scene. On the right of this monument or tablet stands a life-size figure of our Saviour, mounted on a pedestal, also of marble, and of circular shape, around which are shown the twelve Apostles, with the name under each figure. On the opposite side of the center-piece is a finely sculptured monument to the memory of

REV. PATRICK HENNESSY,

late Chaplain of the Cemetery, on which are the usual priestly insignia. In the rear of the monument are statues representing "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity," angels in kneeling posture, and many others.

Marble vases containing blooming flowers are scattered around, somewhat relieving the bare aspect of the ground, which is paved with small square-cut flagging, in which is a door leading to the vaults beneath. The whole plot is surrounded with substantial rails of marble.

CLIFFORD and MAHONEY

have a neat plot in this Section, adjoining Boundary Avenue, on which is erected a pretty little monument. The ground is inclosed by galvanized iron rails set in granite posts. Its location is Avenue 2, Plot O.

The triangle formed by Mausoleum, Boundary, and St. John's

Avenues, is a beautiful spot to visit on a summer afternoon. The owners of the plots located there, seem to be particular in keeping their grounds in neat order, and the perfume from the sweet-scented flowers therein implanted, is most refreshing. The locality is quiet, and the shade, after a walk in the hot sun, is very welcome.

While gazing around contemplating the scene, the visitor will probably be reminded of the well-known "Elegy," part of which we quote:

* * * * * *

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

* * * * * *

"Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown;
Fair science frowned not on his humble birth,
And melancholy marked him for her own.

"Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
Heaven did a recompense as largely send;
He gave to misery all he had—a tear,
He gained from heaven—'twas all he wished—a friend.

"No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose—
The bosom of his Father and his God."

No towering column rears its head in this quiet nook, but the visitor has before him some of the neatest and most graceful memorials to be found in the Section.

Here, for instance, is an obelisk over the grave of the late

REV. THOMAS P. NEADE,

in Range 2, Plot A. He was Assistant Pastor of St. Mary's Church, New York City, where he was born October 17, 1842, and died September 11, 1873, at the early age of 31 years. It is a marble column, in the face of which is carved a chalice and book. And close by it the neatly kept plot of

CHRISTOPHER CASEY,

on which is a pretty little marble monument about twelve feet in height with a cross on top.

Of somewhat similar design is the marble monument in the plot of

JOHN SCOTT,

almost adjoining, with the addition, however, of medallion-shaped heads of our Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, etc., being carved on the four sides of the shaft.

The granite column on the ground of

JOHN BADUM,

in Range 2, Plot B, is one of the prominent objects which attract the eye in this vicinity. It stands in a full plot, and has the die highly polished.

The

LEAHY

monument is also quite noticeable from the beautifully carved statue of an angel pointing upward, which surmounts it. There is no designation of range or plot on the gate-posts, as is usual.

BENDER—MERKYL.

This plot is in Range 14, Plot N, and is a model of neatness and taste. No expensive monument stands there to attract the visitor's attention, but two very white, modest, marble headstones, each bearing one of the above names; and the neat and well-kept interior of the inclosure proclaim to the stranger a lively affection of the living for the memory of the dead resting there.

In this Section also stands, near the Mortuary Chapel, the neat granite monument and inclosure of

HENRY HUGHES,

and the marble shaft erected by

JOHN H. GREVE.

In Range 13, Plot M, is an attractive column in marble bearing the name of

"MURRAY."

The shaft and die are delicately ornamented with festoons of flowers cut from the marble, and all is surmounted by a figure of an angel. Marble vases stand at the foot of the monument, which in season are filled with sweet-smelling flowers.

The

STACK

inclosure, immediately adjoining, is somewhat noticeable from its rustic iron railings.

T. and E. JAMME'S

plot, E, Range 17, contains a neat marble pillar, and the ground shows considerable attention. The creeping plants at the base are allowed, however, to grow too thick, thereby hiding the inscription.

The

HERRICK

plot contains two small and very neat monuments erected to members of the family.

The plot of

FITZPATRICK and QUINN

is quite prominent by a fine marble monument erected on it. The stone was imported from Carrara, in Italy, and is of the finest quality. The figure on top is the work of an American artist, and of a high order of merit.

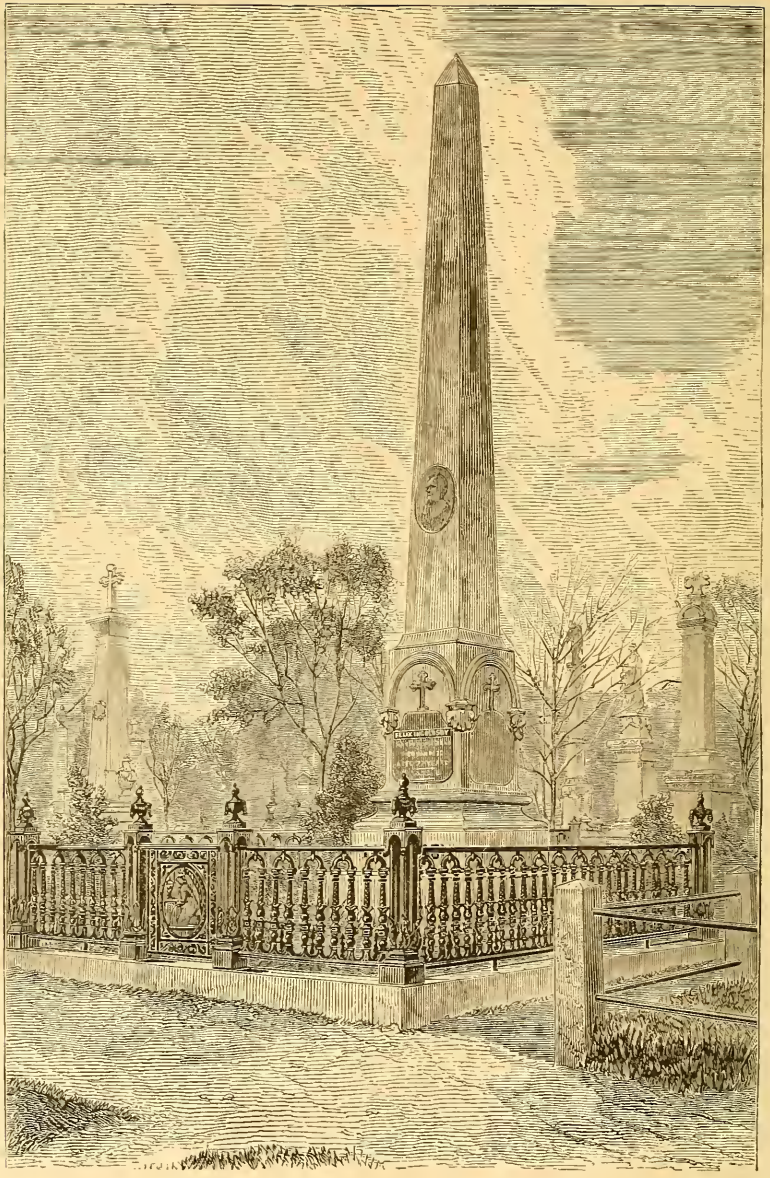
# SECTION IV.

### SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

ON the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, the Board of Management of Calvary Cemetery, with commendable forethought, made provision for the interment of the heroic Catholic soldiers of New York falling in the struggle, whose remains might otherwise be neglected or placed in unknown graves. To carry out this patriotic idea they presented to the City of New York four full plots, with their intersecting avenues, which, now inclosed, occupy one of the most conspicuous parts of the ground. The monument erected here will for generations stand as a token that the authorities of Calvary Cemetery were among the first, if not the first, to realize their duty in providing a hallowed resting-place for the martyrs to the Union in the war of 1861–65.

In response to this action, the city of New York erected a monument in the center of the plot, standing forty-five feet in height, composed of platform, pedestal, shaft, and capital, all crowned by a life-size bronze figure representing "Patriotism," holding a wreath of laurel to decorate the graves of the departed heroes. The work is composed of granite, with bronze emblems attached. Four bronze figures, each six feet high, stand, one at each corner of the platform, representing each arm of the service, as follows: Artillery, a cannonier; Infantry, a soldier at a "rest," fully equipped, with musket, etc.; Engineer, with ax on shoulder; Cavalry, a trooper all ready to mount, each figure being a correct and striking representation of the character—the life-like expression of the faces being noticeable. The entire structure is a noble tribute to the patriotic dead. It is located in Section 4.

The inscriptions are as follows:



INGOLDSBY MONUMENT.

In Memory of
the Brave Men
who gave their lives
to preserve the Union.
1861–1865.

---

Honor the Brave.
Requiescant in Pace.

---

By the Mayor,
Aldermen, and Commonalty
of the
City of New York.

---

This Monument was erected
A. D. 1866.

On an appointed day each year various associations of veterans who served in the late war march to the Cemetery and decorate this noble memorial to their late comrades with the choicest flowers of the season. It is an old Catholic custom, and has become very popular among all classes of citizens in this country.

### FELIX INGOLDSBY.

*(Illustration.)*

The monument to the memory of this well-known and much-honored merchant of New York City is situated in Plot K, Range 4, and is of Quincy granite, thirty-three feet high. The main column is composed of one block twenty-two feet in length. On the face of it will be perceived a fine profile, in bronze, of the deceased, his well-known features being easily recognized.

He was respected by every one who knew him; loved and reverenced by his friends; a man who seemed to live and to enjoy life only to do good. The affection of his relatives, the attachment of his friends, could not protract his life on earth.

Felix Ingoldsby was born in 1793, at Ballinamore, County Leitrim, Ireland. While he was yet a child, of some five years of age, his respected father was seized and imprisoned

in the troubles of 1798, for the crime of loving his country. The father found means to escape, and came to this country in the year 1800.

Mr. Ingoldsby, the deceased, was the favorite nephew of an excellent Irish priest of the same name, who promoted his education with the desire of having him enter Holy Orders. But God had given him a different vocation. Not as a priest, but as a layman, with the luster and purity of a true Catholic gentleman, he was to serve God in his generation. He went to Dublin under the care of an uncle, a Mr. Eagan, an eminent hardware merchant. Having made himself thoroughly acquainted with all the mysteries of this business, he came to the United States in 1818. His first engagement was with a hardware house in Charleston, S. C. This house found him so far better instructed than they, that they soon committed their fortunes into his hands, and he made their purchases in England and New York. His business capacity and knowledge was seen by others, and he was solicited to dissolve his connection with the Charleston house. Honor was the law of his life, and he would not do it, till the term of his business engagement was at an end.

Then, over fifty years ago, he came to New York. He was, first, a junior partner, and afterward a senior partner, of an honorable hardware importing house in this city.

His life in New York is known to all the reputable old Catholic residents of the city. He was here when the number of wealthy and influential Catholics of New York was small. Whatever was to be done for religion, or for charity, or for the public good, counted Felix Ingoldsby as a liberal contributor. An old friend, who knew him well, once said, "Others do generous things, and like to have it known. Ingoldsby always wanted to make it a condition of his generosities, that his name should not be mentioned."

He carried with him to the hour of his death the quiet and resolute character of a man that, doing good on all sides, strove to keep a conscience void of offense before God and man.

Adjoining the spot known as the "Alsop Cemetery," which is spoken of on page 15, is the

SCANLON

family plot, designated on the map as Range 2, Plot AA. It contains a neat monument of Italian marble, surmounted by a cross of the same material. Neat iron railings, supported by granite posts, inclose the ground.

Passing along we come to the granite monument in the ground of

H. and J. McPARLAN,

located in Plot Y. It reaches an altitude of about twenty-five feet, and is crowned by a cross of the same enduring material as the shaft. The plot, which is inclosed by iron and granite, is kept in creditable order.

The neat, white-painted iron railings surrounding the plot of

MATTHEW S. SMITH

next comes in view. A large marble monument stands in the center.

The iron work inclosing the plot of

JAMES MURPHY

is also of clear white color, and presents a neat appearance. The marble monument which stands within is of a high order of merit in monumental sculpture, and deserves the close attention of the visitor. It is about twenty-five feet high, and surmounted by an urn, which the drapery nearly covers. Flowers in festoons are carved on the upper die, in the most delicate manner. The ground is in keeping with the elegant structure.

The fragrant flowers in the plot of

J. M. and E. CONNOLLY,

and neat appearance of its whole interior, make it a very pleasant and attractive spot, and highly creditable to the owners.

Moving a few steps onward we come to the plot of

JOHN FOLEY,

also in Range 2, and designated as Plot K. A monument of very neat design and finish is erected here, on the top of

which is a cross and harp, draped. On the face of the column, surrounded by a wreath of flowers, are the words:

"A Tribute to Parental Love."

The interior of the plot is most tastefully laid out in flower-beds.

At the end of this range is the ground set apart for the

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

A gravelly walk down the center, and one from side to side, forming the sign of man's redemption, comprises the whole ornamentation to be seen.

Adjoining it, and separated only by a railing, is the burying place of the good

SISTERS OF MERCY.

Several mounds in the western end of the plot tell us of some that have already gone to meet that Master for whose sake they abjured the world and its pleasures.

Opposite to the above, and inclosed in a similar manner, is a plot on the gate of which we read as follows: "Ground of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Third Street, and of St. Alphonsus' Church, South Fifth Avenue, New York City."

Turning into Range 3, the visitor notices the neatly-kept plot of

JOHN EGAN,

with a door leading down to the family vault, and a little further on the

RILEY

plot, with its granite posts and neat iron railings.

Next to it is the ground of

JOHN RYAN,

literally covered with flowers, sending their sweet perfume for many yards around. Nothing is more appropriate on a grave than flowers. They speak of undiminished affection of the living for the memory of the dead, and the proudest monument loses half its beauty without a few planted around it.

A tapering marble monument, surmounted by a cross, marks Plot Z, the property of the

**REED**

family. The inscription on the shaft reads as follows:

"Affection's tribute from one who loved her. To the exalted virtues of Eliza M., wife of Alfred A. Nunes. Born December 29th, 1825. Passed to rest October 20th, 1865."

And on the die—

"All that's beautiful in woman,
All we in her nature love;
All that's good in all that's human,
Passed from earth to God above."

Directly in rear of this plot is a little headstone inscribed:

"In memory of MARY MARGARET HARDIE, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hardie, U. S. A., died October 26th, 1863, aged 8 years 28 days."

Plot X, Range 4, contains the

**MALONE**

monument, entirely surrounded by evergreens, and adjoining it, in Plot W, rises the handsome marble memorial erected by

**PATRICK BROPHY.**

Further on, in Plot S, is the pillar-shaped monument owned by

**THOMAS KENNEDY,**

supporting a very fine marble figure of our Saviour appearing to the Apostles after the resurrection.

In the same Range is the neat plot of

**L. B. BINSSE and FRITH,**

containing three headstones.

**McMENOMY.**

In Range 2, Plot O, of this Section, stands an elegantly polished granite column of some twenty-five feet in height. It is to the memory of the late John McMenomy, one of

New York's most respected citizens, and one of the original managing committee of Calvary Cemetery. He died August 8, 1866, aged 73 years.

The memorial is in the Gothic style, surmounted by a draped urn. The inclosure is of massive Quincy granite.

### RAPPETTI.

A beautiful life-size group in marble, representing Faith and Hope, attracts the visitor to the plot Range 6, Plot T, wherein is interred Michell Angelo Rappetti, a native of Bologna, Italy, who died in New York, June 24, 1863. The figure stands on a neat pedestal, which bears the words "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Immediately adjoining the large grave is a smaller one, at the head of which, on a rustic marble scroll reads, "Theodore." It suggests the idea of a child calmly sleeping in its little cot by the side of its parents.

### COL. T. J. O'MEARA.

Just adjoining the Soldiers' Plot rises a neat, marble column, marking the grave of this brave Illinois soldier. He was Colonel of the 90th Regiment of Volunteers of that State, and died November 27, 1863, from wounds received in the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn. Aged 27 years, 3 months and 11 days.

On the upper part of the shaft is sculptured, in bold relief, a sword, sash, and officer's belt.

### EDWARD DUNIGAN—JAMES B. KIRKER.

The two men whose names head this notice once comprised the great Catholic publishing firm of Edward Dunigan & Brother. Their house was familiar to the Catholic people throughout the American continent, and its fame reached to wherever Catholicism had a home.

One of their greatest works was the issuing of an edition of the Bible, with Haydock's notes throughout, in a style, which, at the time, challenged the appreciation of literary men of all creeds. The most celebrated artists of America were engaged

to illustrate it with their finest specimens of engravings on steel, and all the printers' art and binders' skill was employed in its publication. It took years and a fortune to complete it, and was the dream of Mr. Dunigan's life. But he never lived to see it finished, nor to receive a gold medal which the Holy Father had struck and sent to the firm in recognition of its enterprise. The medal arrived at the Custom-house while he was breathing his last. His half-brother, James B. Kirker, the other member of the firm, continued the business until his death in 1868. The two brothers, with their mother, lie beneath this monument, on which their profiles are carved in bas-relief.

The inscriptions read: "Edward Dunigan, a native of New York, died September 6, 1853, aged 41 years."

"The name of Edward Dunigan is identified with the Catholic literature of his country; and while his enterprise and probity commanded the admiration and respect of the business community, his kindly virtues won for him the enduring love of his kindred and friends. A good son, a kind brother, and a firm friend. He was beyond all an honest man."

On the other side:

"James B. Kirker, died February 28, 1868, aged 47 years."

The death of Mr. Kirker was regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. A most honorable, upright man—he was large-hearted and liberal, and faithful in the discharge of every social duty. Mr. Kirker was ever remarkable for his gentle, unobtrusive deportment, and an amiability of disposition that made him generally beloved as well as respected. During the late war, he proved his patriotism by leaving home and friends and joining the "Corcoran Legion," with which gallant corps he saw some hard service, until his failing health compelled him to return home.

By the Catholic publishers of the United States Mr. Kirker was highly esteemed; in his relations with the trade generally he was most fair and honorable. Such had ever been the character of the house of Edward Dunigan & Brother, and that high character Mr. Kirker maintained to the last.

Plot M, the property of

PATRICK TRENOR,

has a monument erected by him to the memory of Anna M., his wife. It is of Italian marble, having on top a vase of flowers, from which springs a cross.

J. and M. OLWELL

have a very beautiful monument erected in their ground, which is most delicately sculptured, and deserves more than a passing notice from the visitor. It is of very fine marble, about fifteen feet in height, and has an urn supporting a wreath on each side of the die.

On the plot of

MAHANEY,

just a short distance from the above, is a handsome granite monument. The interior of the plot is a model of order and neatness.

A pretty little obelisk in Plot H, belonging to

P. TONER,

bears the following lines:

"Let weeping virtue around thy tomb
And pious friendship wail thy early doom;
Yet worth like thine sustains no rude decay,
Though time should sweep these sculptured lines away.
Here, with the ills of life thy sorrows end,
Thou best of husbands, father, and friend."

In Range 5, Plot H,

DR. E. CONWAY

has a very neat monument to the memory of his father and mother.

Adjoining the above is a Scotch granite pillar, in the plot of

JOHN S. SCULLY,

erected to the memory of Margaret R., his wife. The ground surrounding it is ornamented with beautiful flowers, planted with judgment and good taste, and the plot can be mentioned as among the model ones of the Cemetery.

We now approach the plot containing the mortal remains

of one whose name was as familiar as a "household word" throughout the country during the early part of the late war.

A marble monument of neat design is erected thereon, giving us the name of

**MICHAEL CORCORAN,**

*Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.*

It was erected during the lifetime of the latter, to the memory of his mother, interred there, and whose name occupies the front of the die.

General Corcoran was born in Carrowkeel, County Sligo, Ireland, September 21, 1827. He was descended from the fighting Earl of Lucan, through his great-grandmother, who was a daughter of William Fitzgerald, of Cloonmore, County Roscommon, and great-granddaughter of the noted Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. This Miss Fitzgerald married, in 1746, Patrick McDonagh.

The title and estates of the Lucan family were confiscated after the noble defense of Limerick, during the seventeenth century, and were conferred on the Bingham family for services rendered the British crown. By this act General Corcoran's family lost all claim upon the valuable estates of Lucan and Castlebar.

General Corcoran received the benefit of a good English education up to the time of his reaching his nineteenth year, when, through some powerful influence, he obtained an appointment in the Irish constabulary establishment. He remained in this position for about three years, during which time he was stationed in the pretty locality of Creeslough, in the County Donegal. But the young Ireland feeling was too strongly imprinted on his mind to enable him to be content in that position, and fearful lest some cause might arise by the influence of which he would be tempted to break through all restraint, he, in August, 1849, resigned his position and emigrated to America.

General Corcoran first commenced his military life as a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York State Militia, under Captain Judge. He displayed some amount of talent, and was promoted to orderly sergeant and subsequently to be

lieutenant. He was next commissioned to be Captain of Company A, and in that capacity took part in the Quarantine riots in 1858. Captain Corcoran was then the senior captain of the regiment, and gained especial praise for his military knowledge and skill.

On August 25, 1859, he was elected to fill the vacant colonelcy of the regiment, and was fully commissioned soon after. One principal feature of the time of his holding this position of Colonel, was his refusal, when ordered by his general officer, to parade his command in honor of the Prince of Wales' visit to the city of New York, during the fall of 1860. For this offense he was court-martialed, but in consequence of the breaking out of the war, which necessitated the sending of the militia regiments to the national capital, the proceedings were quashed; and at the head of the Sixty-ninth, he, although at the time suffering ill health, started among the first lot of troops for Washington.

The regiment was speedily sent into Virginia, where the men comprising it built on Arlington Heights a fort, which was at first named Fort Seward, in honor of the then Secretary of State, but, at the special desire of the latter, afterward called Fort Corcoran. When the army advanced toward Bull Run, under General McDowell, it was placed in General T. W. Sherman's Brigade. The gallantry of the regiment during the battle of Bull Run, on July 21, 1861, is well known and remembered. The Colonel was taken captive, first sent to Richmond, and afterward to Charleston, S. C., where he remained a close prisoner for nearly a whole year.

In company with several other officers he was exchanged and released, and was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from July 21, 1861.

He next organized the Corcoran Legion, which took part in the battles of Nansemond River and Suffolk, during April, 1863, and helped to hold the enemy's advance upon Norfolk entirely in check. The Legion was during August, 1863, added to the Army of the Potomac, and General Corcoran was placed in command of the post and of the forces at Fairfax Court House, where he died from a fall from his horse, December 22, 1863.

His body was received with special honors in the city of New York, and lay in state in the City Hall for two days.

The inscription on the monument reads:

"Michael Corcoran, Brig.-Gen'l U. S. V., died while in discharge of his duty at Fairfax Station, Va., December 22, 1863, aged 36 years. An honest, earnest, brave man."

The plot of

**M. J. HIGGINS**

is very neatly and tastefully laid out. A marble door covers the entrance to a spacious vault beneath.

Next to it

**R. FLANAGAN**

has a plot inclosed by a pretty evergreen border.

In the ground of

**CHARLES McMANUS,**

Plot T, we find an elegant monument of Quincy granite, standing thirty feet in height. It is surmounted by a cross of the same material, and presents a most imposing appearance. Heavy posts, also of granite, support rails of galvanized iron, which encircle the plot. The interior is kept in very neat order.

In the

**SULLIVAN**

plot, a few steps away, is a very pretty little monument of marble well worth looking at.

The plot of

**J. ZAPP and A. MILLER**

is also a most pleasant sight. It is completely covered with the most beautiful flowers, the most prominent of which are roses in great variety, geraniums, jessamines, etc., forming a rich and charming floral display. A neat marble monument stands at the head of the plot.

Adjoining the above is the monument of

**P. BOSLET,**

with medallion likenesses on the shaft.

Walking through Range 12, we come to the small but neat memorial in the plot of

LUKE BRENNAN,

on which is inscribed these lines:

"Passing stranger, think this not
A place of fear and gloom;
We love to linger near the spot,
It is our Father's tomb."

In Range 20, Plot O,

JAMES and JOHN McGILL

have a fine granite obelisk, surrounded by a very neat ground.

Near by is the neat marble monument erected by his widow, over the remains of

COL. F. X. HUSTON,

who commanded the 2d N. Y. Volunteer Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. It is an obelisk in shape, and in front has the coat-of-arms of the regiment, sword, etc., delicately carved. On the lower die are inscribed the following lines:

"Look not, nor sigh for earthly throne,
Nor place thy trust in arm of clay;
But on thy knees
Uplift thy soul to God alone,
For all things go their destined way,
As he decrees."

And on the other side is:

"Then, daughter of O'Donnell, dry
Thine overflowing eyes, and turn
Thy heart aside,
For Adam's race is born to die,
And sternly the sepulchral urn
Mocks human pride."

JAMES KELLY,

formerly Postmaster of the city of New York, is interred in Plot O, Range 7, in the family vault, with his wife and several

of his children. He was the son of an old and respected merchant of that city, and at an early age entered the political arena, speedily becoming a prominent and influential politician. In politics, Mr. Kelly had been what was called an old line Henry Clay whig, and subsequently became a republican. He was appointed Postmaster, on Mr. Lincoln becoming President, and during the five years deceased held office, he gained the respect of the mercantile community by the courteous attention to the public which characterized his administration. Beside the political positions held by the deceased, he also filled several important trusts in the interest of the people, such as the presidency of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, a directorship in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and a place in the Board of Emigration Commissioners.

He died January 10, 1871, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

KENNEDY.

A round marble column stands in the plot of Thomas Kennedy. It is surmounted by an artistically conceived and finely executed figure of our Saviour with pierced hands as he appeared to the Apostles after the Resurrection. This monument will be found in Range 4, Plot S.

A granite pedestal about eight feet in height, holds a very fine marble statue of "Hope," in the plot of

MICHAEL MURPHY

in this range. The figure, four feet high, is a meritorious piece of work, and was erected to the memory of the owner's wife.

The adjoining ground is the plot of

JAMES McKENNA,

and has erected on it a fine marble monument. The upper die is elegantly sculptured to represent festoons of flowers. On the face of the shaft is carved a crown of thorns in the center of which is a cross.

Plot M, the property of

ANDREW BRADY,

also contains a memorial of very neat design. It is a pillar of clear white marble, and exhibits carving of a superior char-

acter. On the die, which is circular, four scrolls are cut, the top of each scroll being ornamented with twining flowers. On the front tablet is engraved:

"Our beloved parents,
Andrew and Margaret Brady."

"Hope is the blossom of Happiness.
Gratitude the memory of the Heart."

Passing into Range 6, we notice on Plot L, owned by

P. and M. TREACY,

another among the many fine monuments which make a visit to Section 4 so attractive. It is of large proportions, and displays much artistic taste on the part of the designer and artist. The lower die is elaborately sculptured, and the whole work is crowned by a marble group.

In the next plot, belonging to

JOHN O'MEARA,

another rich memorial points to the clouds. On the face the artist pictures a spirit ascending, accompanied by angelic guides.

The interior of the inclosure is very neatly laid out.

Adjoining the above is the ground of

BRYAN MARTIN,

containing a handsome granite monument, some twenty feet in height, with the base surrounded by flower-beds.

In the next plot, owned by

GEO. W. CONNELL,

is another fine monument of marble, the upper part being made to appear heavily draped. Above all is a funeral urn. This plot is also liberally planted with flowers, and is very pleasant to the eye.

Plot M, Range 10, is made conspicuous by a large monument erected by

PETER G. RICE.

The top represents heavy drapery, the folds of which are drawn aside, disclosing a monogram on the front of the shaft. Marble crosses stand on each side of the base.

In Range 13, we find, in Plot O, the very neatly-kept ground of

J. A. LAUBY,

on which is a granite pillar some twenty feet high.

COL. MATTHEW MURPHY.

A plain and unpretending marble column in Range 3, Plot V, of this Section, marks the resting-place of the remains of one of the Union's bravest and most patriotic sons during the late war.

Abandoning his position as vice-principal in one of our public schools, he entered the army at the first call of the nation as a soldier in the ranks, and with musket and knapsack he marched to the front, resolved to perform his whole duty to his country.

His talents and ability, as well as his bravery, soon made him prominent even among the brave men who were his comrades, and he was promoted from time to time until he attained the rank he held when his death-wound was received.

He served in the Army of the Potomac during the whole of the war, and was in many engagements, always evincing the greatest gallantry. He escaped without a wound, until one of the last battles, when peace had almost dawned, Providence in his divine wisdom willed he should become a martyr on the altar of his country. While leading his command at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., February 5, 1865, he received his death-wound, and died in hospital at City Point, April 15, 1865, aged 25 years, six days after the attainment of that peace which so many thousands of his race had already died to secure. May he rest in peace.

DANIEL MURPHY.

This monument, erected by Daniel Murphy, Esq., of New York, situated in Section 4, Range 7, Plot N, is from its size and architectural beauty a point of much interest to the visitor.

In its whole design and construction the idea of solidity and durability, united to artistic form and finish, has guided the architect and owner throughout. The material used is granite, of the kind known as Railway Quincy granite, taken from a block specially selected for the purpose, and is polished in the highest manner. At the base it is six feet square, and reaches a total height of thirty-four feet. The die is known as the scroll die, three feet six inches square, and five feet high, with arched curving molds terminating on the edges with a scroll, and embellished with colossal shamrock leaves, the whole die being also polished. On the summit of the shaft is a cross nearly four feet in height, at the apex and at the ends of the arms of which are convex curves, representing three half circles, and like the rest of the work most elaborately polished.

At the base of the monument is a large family vault, constructed like all other work in this plot, in the most substantial manner, no expense being spared to make it enduring.

The inclosure consists of a sub-coping of bluestone, neatly worked, above which is placed a solid granite railing, supported about four inches above the coping by granite posts.

The whole structure can hardly be surpassed for neatness and lasting solidity. The faithful interred in this plot are Solomon C. H. Murphy, A. M., a son of the owner, and Michael Murphy a brother, who was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., while gallantly fighting in the ranks of the 55th N. Y. Volunteers.

The former was a young man of great promise. He graduated with the highest honors from St. John's College, Fordham, and studied law in the University of New York, also winning a high position in its graduating class. He entered into practice in New York City, his talents and eloquence gaining him what soon would have been a most prominent position at the bar.

He died at the age of twenty-four years.

### LIEUT. ENNIS.

A modest stone erected in Range 4, Plot H, of Section 4, near the Soldiers' monument, marks the last resting-place of

a gallant young officer who died in the service of his country during the late war. Lieut. Wm. Henry Ennis, of the Ninth N. Y. Volunteers, was in his early youth an altar-boy of St. Joseph's Church, New York City, and was the son of Henry J. Ennis, Esq., well known in former years as the Superintendent of the Sunday-School attached to that Church, and respected in business circles as a merchant of strict integrity. Lieut. Ennis, evincing a taste for military life, entered a company, and such was his proficiency and aptitude, that at the breaking out of the war, when its services were offered to and accepted by the Government, he was appointed First-Lieutenant. He proved himself an able officer and strict disciplinarian, earning the respect of his fellow officers and love of his men. He always distinguished himself, but particularly so at the attack on Roanoke Island, and the battle of South Mills. May he rest in peace.

# SECTION V.

THIS Section is located in the southern corner of the Cemetery, adjoining Penny Bridge and the Flushing Railroad. Many early interments were made here, and a walk through it will be interesting.

Being somewhat out of the usual line of travel for the carriages going to and returning from funerals in other portions of the Cemetery, it preserves the solemn quiet so much in keeping with the sacred character of the place.

> "Hark! how the sacred calm that breathes around,
> Bids every tumultuous passion cease;
> In still small accents whispering from the ground,
> A grateful earnest of eternal peace."

In Range 21, Plot N, is the family vault of

JAMES O'ROURKE,

neatly inclosed with railings, and presenting an appearance of affectionate attention on the part of the owner.

Close by is one of the most imposing monuments in this Section. It was erected to the memory of the late

JOHN COLTON,

and consists of a marble shaft and die, set on a granite base. The material is a very white marble, and reaches a height of twenty-five feet.

At the intersection of Boundary and Locust Avenues, in Range 2, Plot Z, are interred the remains of a soldier of two hemispheres:

JOHN GALLAGHER,

having served ten years in the Queen's Life Guards of England, volunteered, as his epitaph states, "in the American Army to put down Secession," and received wounds at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, from which he died. He was 40 years of age. The grave he lies in is a modest one; but a national flag and a profusion of flowering plants, well cared for, can always be found covering it.

A very neat headstone, with an ornamented cross on top, is erected on the plot of

THOMAS WHELAN,

and in its immediate vicinity we notice a modest little monument, of extremely neat design, to the memory of

FRANCIS ST. JAMES,

while adjoining it is another one erected by

JULIA McCARTHY,

equally worthy of attention. Both are of marble.

LUKE McGUIRE

has a neatly arranged plot, inclosed by railings of galvanized iron, set in granite posts.

The brownstone monument of

DENIS LOONIE,

in this Section, is square, with a tablet on the front on which is the inscription deeply cut in. On the top is an ornamented cross with the Latin motto:

"*In hoc Signo Vinces.*"

Evergreens form the inside border of the ground of

JAMES SPILLANE,

and a neat monument marks the spot. The plot is also substantially inclosed with railings.

Another very pretty inclosure is Plot Q, on the granite posts of which is the name

EGGLESO.

At the head of the plot is a thick block of granite, with a polished band running around it, on the curved top of which we read the family name, and on the front the single word "Wife."

M. and B. LAYDEN

possess a neat little inclosed ground close by the above. The interior is tastefully laid out, and exhibits every mark of care and attention on the part of the owners.

A marble monument rising to a height of fifteen feet, surmounted by a cross, marks the

RYAN

plot, in Range 21. It is of a very neat design, and is an ornament to this portion of the Section. Iron railings, supported by stone posts, form the inclosure.

In the same Range, Plot P, is the marble tablet marking the graves of the

TUOMEY

family. A flower-bed in the shape of a heart, surrounded by a pebbly path, ornaments the interior.

# SECTION VI.

THIS Section has been but recently laid out, and already promises to be one of the most beautiful in the Cemetery. Situated on elevated ground, from it a fine view can be had of a great part of Sections 1, 3, and 4, which lay to the north and west of it. At the base of the hill is the

RECEIVING VAULT,

and also the family vaults, all constructed in the most substantial manner, of various shades of granite, to suit the owner's taste. All have the latter's names cut on the front, and among them may be mentioned:

| | |
|---|---|
| GAUTON, | FLANNELLY, |
| DYKERS, | RIVERA, |
| SWEENEY, | KERRIGAN, |
| MARIÉ, | MONTANT. |

Most of these tombs have grated iron doors disclosing the interior.

In this Section also stands the Chaplain's residence, which is a plain structure in the Gothic cottage style.

The duty required of the Chaplain is so constant and unremitting, that it is a matter of necessity for him to reside within the Cemetery, or contiguous to it. The office demands his presence from morn till night, in all seasons and in all weathers.

The visitor to Section 6, cannot fail to notice a double plot, inclosed by granite coping, bearing the name of

POWER.

Great care was taken in laying the foundations for the wall, and the work promises to be most lasting.

### REV. MICHAEL McKENNA.

In Range 9, Plot Z, a small monument of unique design marks the resting-place of this much respected clergyman.

It is a square block of Italian marble resting on a granite base, supporting a cross three feet nine inches high, in the Gothic style of the old Irish crosses once so common there.

The Reverend deceased was pastor and founder of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, New York City; born at Greencastle, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1820, and was therefore in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was educated at Maynooth College, and ordained priest on the 6th day of June, 1846, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kelly, of Derry, and was immediately assigned to the Cathedral of that diocese.

In 1859, Father McKenna visited this country to collect funds to aid in the erection of the new Cathedral in Derry. His mission was most successful, and his remittances made to Bishop Kelly enabled that prelate to continue the erection of the Cathedral without financial embarrassment.

Father McKenna after his visit here became greatly attached to this country, and by his own request was transferred to St. Peter's Church, Barclay Street, in this city, and afterward to St. Mary's, Grand Street. In 1866 the parish of St. Rose of Lima was created, and he was appointed its first pastor.

### MOORE—NEWMAN.

This is a most substantial double monument, the shaft being divided by a deeply cut line, as is also the die. It presents with the inclosure a very neat and pleasing appearance, displaying much taste in its design and construction. It stands about twenty-one feet in height, is of Egyptian order of architecture, and of the best Quincy granite.

On the shaft, inclosed in palm wreaths, are the monograms "M.—N."

On the brow of the hill stands prominently, in the plot of

### RICHARD MULROONEY,

a very neat polished granite pillar of circular form, set on a square die. On top is a cross of granite, also highly polished. It stands in Range 5, Plot CC.

Next to it is the neat marble monument of

C. CALLAHAN,

which is erected in a very prettily kept plot.

Passing to the next Range, 6, Plot AA, we stop to admire a granite pillar on a square die, with bronze ornaments. It is erected to Adele Astoin, in the ground of the

ASTOIN

family. The adjoining plot, the property of the same owners, contains a granite pillar set on a low base of the same kind of stone, and has a bronze statue of St. John preaching in the wilderness, about three and a half feet in height.

In Range 10, Plot Z,

TERENCE CUSACK

has a pretty monument in an inclosure of iron railings set in granite posts.

A few steps from the above, in Range 7, Plot AA, the handsome monument to the memory of

WILLIAM H. KING

is a prominent object. The sculpturing on it is very fine, and deserves special notice.

A beautiful emblematic figure in marble, leaning on a rustic cross, is a memorial of

JOHN G. TOBIN,

and stands near the neatly kept ground of

CONNOLLY,

in Range 9, Plot Y.

The granite monument to

JOSEPH MOSEBACH,

in Range 10, Plot Y, comes next in view. The die is highly polished, and, with the carefully kept grounds, presents a very pleasing appearance to the eye.

Brownstone has been very little used in the Cemetery, but

in Range 13, Plot Y, is a memorial in the shape of a sarcophagus in that material to

SIRO SALZI,

a native of Switzerland, which is very neat. The top is made to form a cross in the center. The plot is inclosed with a brownstone coping, and vases, also of brownstone, containing flowers, are placed at each corner.

The granite stone erected to the late

JOSEPH HOGUET,

stands in a raised plot with evergreens surrounding it.

The attention is next attracted to the marble memorial of the late

REV. JOHN BRADY,

Pastor of St. Anthony's Church, Greenpoint, L. I. He was born May 7, 1817, and died March 5, 1872. He was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, but his theological studies were made in the United States. The Reverend gentleman was for some years attached to the diocese of Hartford. The memorial is about fifteen feet in height, and has on the front a fine profile of the deceased. On top is a chalice, book, etc.

Just opposite the above is the very neat plot of

WILLIAM PATTERSON,

suitably inclosed, and in Range 9, Plot X, is a pretty little monument belonging to the

GILLIGAN

family.

J. and P. CURRY

have a plot in Range 7, Plot 9, on which is erected a very fine marble monument to the memory of their brother.

In Range 5, Plot X, owned by

JAMES MOAKLEY,

is a granite obelisk to the late William Moakley. And in the next plot is a marble monument, fifteen feet in height, erected by

WILLIAM CAREY,

Another prominent object in this Section stands on the ground of

JACOB JUST,

being a fine marble column surmounted by a cross, erected to the memory of Karl Friederich. The whole plot is planted with sweet-smelling flowers, all of which seem to receive the most affectionate care.

In the next plot rises a neat granite monument as a memorial to

THOMAS COSTELLO,

who died in 1874; and adjoining, in the plot of

ANN CHESTER,

is another monument of Quincy granite. The ground is a model of neatness and order.

In Range 11, Plot W, is a highly sculptured marble monument, erected by

GEORGE W. ELLIOT

to his step-son, John Alonzo Sinclair. It is of very neat design and has an angelic figure on top.

A double plot comes next to view, being the property of the

WALSH BROTHERS.

It is inclosed with galvanized iron rails set in massive granite pillars.

In the plot of

HENRY McCLOSKEY,

Range 15, Plot W, is a monument erected to the memory of the

REV. WILLIAM McCLOSKEY,

a young priest, who died June 18, 1872, aged 29 years. Carved on the front is the priestly insignia of baretta, chalice, etc.

Prominent among the many attractive spots in Section 6, is the plot of

CORNELIUS CLARKE,

in Range 14, Plot W. Its neat appearance, and the granite monument erected within it, show that the memory of the dead is still green in the breasts of the living.

In the same category also might be mentioned the

CULLEN

plot adjoining, and the grounds of the

BENEVILLE

family, which exhibit much taste and attention on the part of the owners.

In Range 16, Plot V, is the family burial-place of

HUGH O'REILLY,

surrounded by a massive granite and iron railing, and adjoining is the

GOODWIN

plot, on which stands a neat granite monument, which is very pleasing in its outline.

In this group, also, stands the monument erected as a memorial to

JAMES KELLY,

by his wife. It consists of a marble shaft, with an angel of the same material on top.

MICHAEL KIERNAN

has a neat marble obelisk in Range 24, Plot V, which is inclosed with galvanized iron rails supported by granite posts.

The neatly kept ground in Range 19, Plot 10, is the property of

DAVID FITZGERALD.

In Range 14, Plot T, rises a tapering monument owned by

JAMES ROONEY,

and next to it is the plot and marble monument of

OWEN CONNOLLY,

adjoining which, in Range 13, Plot T, is the plot and handsome marble monument of

PETER BOYLAN.

In Range 15, Plot S, is the neatly inclosed ground of

CORNELIUS J. RYAN,

and in its immediate vicinity the granite coping which incloses the plot of the

LIVINGSTON

family.

A Fireman's monument stands in Range 17. It was erected to the memory of

JOHN O'NEILL,

a native of New York, and a member of its fire department, who died in the discharge of duty, August 16, 1874, aged 32 years. On the face of the monument is very neatly carved a fireman's hat crowned by a wreath of flowers.

Range 21 has a very shapely monument in the

HUGHES

plot. The ground is a model of neatness.

Prominent in Range 22 is the granite memorial to the late

JOHN MILHAU,

well known to many citizens as one of the old New York merchants, a class now rapidly becoming extinct.

Over thirty years ago he commenced business as a druggist, on a modest scale, in the lower part of Broadway, and with a great increase of scope, the business he then originated occupies the same site to-day. He amassed considerable wealth during his life, but he left what is far more valuable as a legacy —a record of a long life of integrity and probity. At his death he was in his 80th year.

# SECTION VII.

THE visitor will find this Section probably one of the most interesting parts of the Cemetery. In it are erected some of the finest and most expensive monumental structures, much taste also being displayed in beautifying the various plots, both by the owners and authorities of the ground; the latter also providing seats, where the tired pedestrian has an opportunity to rest and contemplate the interesting scene around him, and perhaps the time when

> "The last loud trumpet's wondrous sound
> Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
> And wake the nations underground."

> "Then shall, with universal dread,
> The sacred mystic book be read,
> To try the living and the dead."

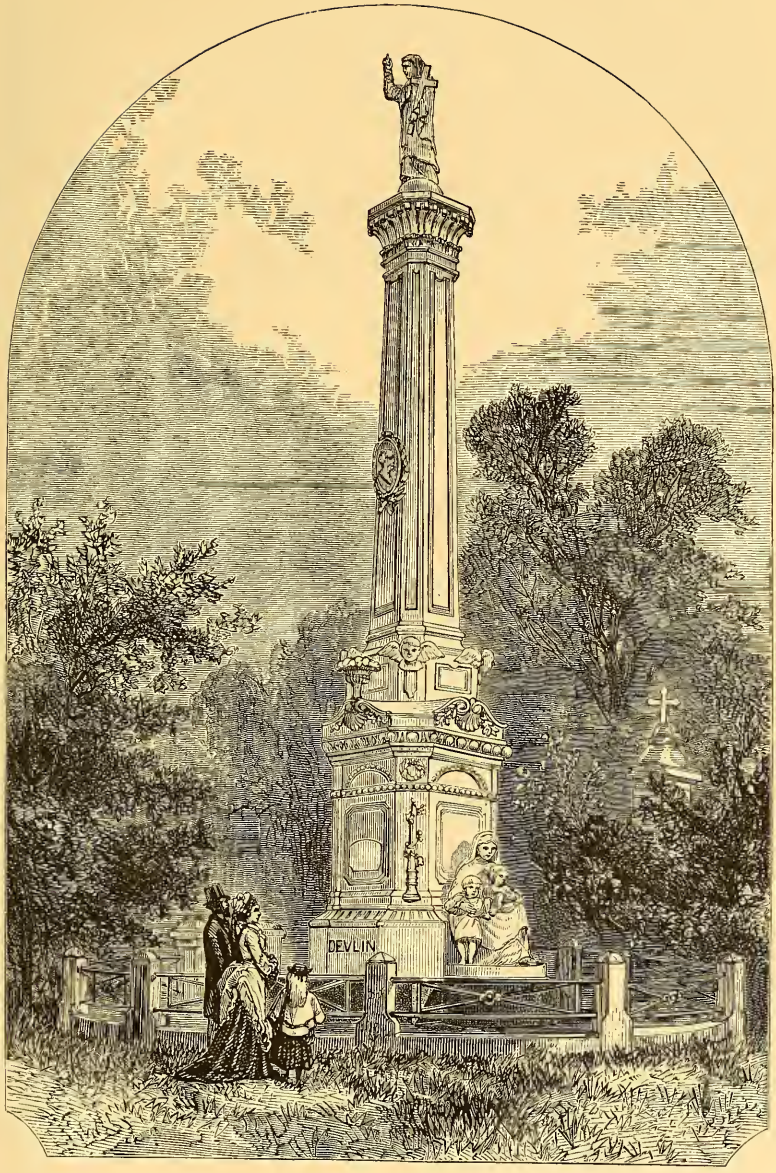
Numerous family vaults occupy the southern side of the Section facing the Mortuary Chapel, all surrounded by neat and well-kept grounds, and many having in addition noble structures of marble or granite, in the erection of which the sculptor has displayed the highest skill.

Prominent among the latter is that of the late

**DANIEL DEVLIN,**

(*Illustration.*)

It occupies one of the most prominent positions in the Cemetery, being at the intersection of Boundary and St. Mary's Avenues, and fronting on Chapel Square. The material is Italian marble, about thirty feet in height, surmounted by




DEVLIN MONUMENT.

a life-size figure representing "Faith." A medallion portrait of deceased, in *bas-relief*, is on the face of the column. The upper and lower die is highly ornamented, and on a platform on either side is a figure of "Hope," and a group representing "Charity."

Draddy Bros. were the sculptors.

Mr. Devlin was of Irish birth, and came to this country in 1832. He first settled in Louisville, Ky., but in 1844 removed to New York City, where he entered into the clothing business with much success, and retired in 1865 with an ample fortune. He was much respected in the community, and at the time of his death, February 22, 1867, was City Chamberlain.

### PHILBIN.

This elegant monument is situated on the east side of St. Mary's Avenue, and directly opposite the Chapel. It is of Italian marble, twenty-five feet in height, with vases on each corner resting on beautiful carved scrolls, and on the upper die is a medallion portrait of the late Stephen Philbin to whose memory the structure was erected.

Above this is a finely executed group representing "Charity," copied after the model of Bartolini, the Italian sculptor.

### SUPERINTENDENT JOURDAN.

The monument to the memory of this worthy public servant, who it is said died from the combined effects of intense mental anxiety and chagrin at his failure to solve the mysterious Nathan murder case, is a life-like statue in marble, six feet two inches in height, mounted on a pedestal of Quincy granite, eight feet six inches high, carved in Grecian style of architecture. The figure represents him standing in easy and graceful position, with right hand resting on a Bible, overcoat open in front, showing inside coat tightly buttoned, and fingers of left hand resting lightly on the lapel. The inscription, cut deeply into a surface highly polished, reads as follows:

JOHN JOURDAN,
Died October 10, 1870,
Aged 43 years.

### TORRILHON.

This monument is in the German Gothic style, the material having been imported from Italy. It is in the shape of a canopy, resting on four columns, with carved caps. In the open space under the canopy is a figure of "Memory" holding a wreath, in the act of placing it on a grave. Above this is a shaft, ornamented, while surmounting the whole is a cross.

The total height is about twenty-five feet.

### AMY.

This beautiful memorial is of Italian marble, and stands about twenty feet in height to the capital, on which is a group representing "Charity," copied after the model of Bartolini, the celebrated Italian sculptor. On the north side stands a figure representing "Faith" crowned with victory, and on the opposite, a companion figure pointing downward to the grave, suggestive of the common fate of all mankind.

In Range 5 of this Section is a double plot, neatly inclosed with iron railings, bearing the name of a well-known and much-respected New York clergyman. It contains a simple and unique block of marble, on which is inscribed the following words:

"Rev. Charles Farrell, brother of Rev. Thomas Farrell, of St. Joseph's Church, N. Y., in the 30th year of his age."

### SUA.

This is a beautiful and substantial memorial to the late Henry D. Sua. It consists of a column about twenty-five feet high, draped, and resting on a square base, ornamented corners, festoons of flowers very delicately chiseled, and the whole surmounted by a draped cross.

It is all composed of the finest Italian marble.

The

### KERRIGAN

inclosure is a double plot in Range 3, Plots MM, opposite Chapel Square. A very artistic memorial (life-size) figure in marble stands on an elevated pedestal, and, with the

BURNS

plot, is deserving of the visitor's attention. The latter, in Range 1, Plot W, has also a costly marble monument.

MURRAY.

The J. J. Murray monument, also in Section 7, is of double pedestal form, Roman style, with draped urns on each side of cornice, and a medallion likeness of deceased in front of second pedestal, festoons of flowers, pendant, surrounding it. A finely-executed "Angel of Hope," with anchor, crowns the work, which stands about twenty feet in height, on a base seven feet wide.

NIKOLAUS SEITZ'S

plot deserves our notice while passing through this Section. It is in Range 3, Plot S.

The ground of

EDWARD DUFFY & SONS,

Range 5, Plot N, has a very handsome Scotch granite monument, with ornamental die. The ground is also very neatly kept.

BRUNER MONUMENT.

The chaste structure bearing this name is in Range 3, and is composed of pure Italian marble, thirty-two feet in height, resting on a granite base, and is in the most correct old Gothic style. The plot in which it stands contains a fine family vault built in the most substantial manner.

On each side of the monument is a figure, also of marble, five feet six inches high, one representing "Faith" and the other "Hope," most delicately chiseled. Under the dome is another figure, of an angel calling to judgment, being four feet six inches in height, and is also a fine specimen of sculptural art.

JAMES COLEMAN'S

raised plot, with a massive granite coping, contains an imposing monument, also of granite. The die is handsomely polished. On each corner of this plot stand vases of flowers.

### McGRANE.

The McGrane monument, standing on the southwest corner of Section 7, towers nearly sixty feet in height, and is a classic structure, resting on a solid granite base twelve feet square. The foundation-stone is in one block, weighing over twenty tons. Finely-carved figures of life size, on either side of base, represent "Memory" strewing the grave with flowers, and "Prayer" in an imploring attitude.

A life-size statue of the deceased, said to be a faithful likeness, is on the south side of shaft, while a portrait, carved in alto-relievo, of his son, also resting there, is on the eastern face. On the top, which is crowned by a Corinthian capital, stands a finely-executed figure of our Redeemer, with pierced hands, inviting all mankind to Him. The whole monument forms a neat and graceful memorial of affection.

It is said to have cost nearly twenty-five thousand dollars in its construction.

### DUDLEY KELLY.

This is a handsome column of Escheillon marble, which stands in Range 12, Plot T, and was erected by Dudley Kelly, Esq., to the memory of his father. It is obelisk in shape, rising to a height of twenty-one feet, and rests on a square granite foundation of the most solid construction.

The plot is inclosed with massive granite posts and iron railings.

One of the finest underground vaults in the Cemetery is in this Section and directly opposite the principal entrance to the Chapel. It bears the name of

### LOVEJOY

over the door. It is the intention of the owner to erect also a large monument in this plot, the work having been already commenced. The style will be of the Grecian order, the material granite, highly polished, and the total height forty feet. A life-size figure of our Saviour in marble will surmount the whole, and other figures are to adorn the base.

A. Murray is the sculptor.

# SECTION VIII.

THIS Section is situated in the northeastern portion of the Cemetery, and is finely located. Many monumental structures of much beauty, as regard style and execution, are erected within its boundaries, a few of which are here mentioned.

The neat marble monument of the

FITZGIBBON

family, Range 35, Plot CC, is fifteen feet in height and artistically sculptured. A handsome iron railing incloses the ground.

THOMAS FINEGAN and MICHAEL DUANE

have a neatly inclosed plot adjoining the above; and abreast of them, in the plot of

D. McAULIFFE,

is a neat headstone.

In Range 43, Plot FF, we find the marble monument of

HENRY NEIL,

and the ground inclosed by a substantial railing of iron and granite.

In the same Range, Plot Y is the property of

DAVID KENNEDY,

The ground is thickly planted with the sweetest-smelling roses and geraniums, so grateful to the senses.

In Range 47, Plot Z, is a marble monument erected by

M. M. BRADY.

It is about fifteen feet in height, and has a delicately sculptured figure of an angel on top.

Plot Y, Range 48, belonging to

JAMES CAREY,

contains a memorial in the shape of a block of marble cut to represent a rough, unhewn rock, from which a rustic cross arises. A dove on the face of the rock holds a tablet on which the inscription is carved. The monument is about four feet in height, and its base is surrounded by flowers.

The neat marble monument in Range 56, Plot AA, was erected by

JAMES HAYDON.

It is surmounted by the marble figure of an angel.

Bordering on St. Mary's Avenue, Range 69, Plot FF, is the family vault of

JOHN ZOTT.

At the further end of the plot is a crucifixion, and on each side a statue of "Mater Dei," and of St. John, all of marble.

Carved on the door of the vault, which is of the same material, are the notes of the "Gregorian" Chant, "*Requiem Æternum*," etc.

# RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF

# Calvary Cemetery.

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*Office, 266 Mulberry Street, New York.*

The following are the charges for GRAVES and INTERMENTS in CALVARY CEMETERY:

| | |
|---|---|
| GRAVES, - - - - - - | $10 00 |

***INTERMENTS:***

| | |
|---|---|
| ADULTS, - - - - - - - | $7 00 |
| CHILDREN, 7 to 14 years, - - - | 5 00 |
| " under 7 " - - - | 3 00 |

VAULT SITES and PLOTS, according to size and location.

The charge for the interment is not included in the cost of the ground.

# RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF

# CALVARY CEMETERY.

1. CALVARY CEMETERY shall remain open for interments from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and from 7 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. from the 1st of October to the 1st of April.

2. Permits for interments must be obtained at the Office, 266 Mulberry Street, New York; said Office being open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. on week days, and from 9 A. M. to 12 M. on Sundays and legal Holidays.

3. When interments are to be made in purchased ground, notice must be given at the Office in New York, or to the Superintendent at the Cemetery, before 4 P. M. on the day previous to the interment, except for interments on Sunday, notice of which will be required before 12 M. Saturday.

4. No interment will be made in any plot or grave without the written permission of the owner, unless evidence is produced in the Office, 266 Mulberry Street, New York, that will satisfy the General Superintendent, or the Superintendent of the Office, that the parties applying for such permission have the consent of the owner of the Plot or Grave to be opened.

5. The Certificate of Purchase must in every instance be shown, when parties require a Grave to be opened; and the

name of the person to be interred therein must also be given. If owning more than one Grave, they must state the number of the one in which they then wish to inter.

6. In case of the loss of a Certificate of Purchase of Ground in Calvary Cemetery, no copy of the same will be issued except to the owner thereof; and in such case satisfactory proof of said loss must be presented to the Superintendent of the Office at No. 266 Mulberry Street, New York.

7. Interments, where no ground has been purchased, must take place in such Graves as may be opened for their reception, or as the Superintendent of the Cemetery may direct. Certificates, stating the precise spot of such interment, may be obtained from the said Superintendent, if applied for within one month after the date of burial, and by giving one day's notice.

8. No removal will be allowed to be made from May 1st to November 1st, unless permission be given by the General Superintendent.

9. All Carriages and Hearses, immediately on entering the Cemetery, must pass along in single file, keeping the right-hand side of the road to the Section of the ground in which the interment is to be made, and only to remain at the Church during the service.

10. Drivers of Carriages must remain with their teams, and leave their boxes only when it may be necessary to take up or let down passengers.

11. No vehicle will be allowed to pass through the Cemetery at a rate exceeding four (4) miles an hour.

12. All Monuments or Headstones must be erected on foundations of solid masonry, sixteen inches in thickness, and to the depth of at least nine feet.

13. Railings or inclosures must be built according to the

grade of the ground, and on solid masonry, sixteen inches in thickness and nine feet in depth, as must also all Columns, Posts, etc., for inclosures.

14. Crosses attached to Monuments or Headstones, must be fastened with iron dowels, and properly leaded.

15. The Section, Range, Plot, and Number of Grave, must be inscribed at the bottom of all Headstones, in legible figures and letters. Footstones are strictly prohibited.

16. Persons having Monuments, Headstones, etc., already erected, and not secured in accordance with these Rules, and who neglect to have them so secured, will be held responsible for all damage which may be done by the falling of said Monuments or Headstones on or against those belonging to other parties.

17. Wooden inclosures, crosses, and lettered boards designating Graves, will not be permitted.

18. Plaster images, toys, or similar articles, will not be permitted on Graves or in Plots.

19. All Vaults must be built of stone, granite, or marble, and furnished in such a manner with shelves and partitions that interments can be separately made. After such interments, the compartments are to be perpetually sealed, in order to prevent the escape of an unpleasant effluvium. No Vaults will be permitted to be built above ground, except in such parts of the Cemetery as may be reserved for that purpose.

20. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of preventing or removing any erection or inclosure which they may consider injurious to the immediate locality, or prejudicial to the general appearance of the Cemetery; and of removing or pruning any trees or shrubbery which may mar the effect and beauty of the scenery, or which will encroach upon or interfere with other Plots or Graves.

21. No Headstone, Cross, or Device of any kind shall be erected on any Grave, where the right to the ground has not been purchased.

22. No Headstone shall be set up without giving previous notice to the Superintendent of the Cemetery, in order that it may be determined if it be of allowable dimensions, placed in the right spot, and in a proper manner.

23. The construction of Vaults, the inclosure of Plots, the erection of Monuments, Headstones, etc., and the men employed thereat, shall be under the control and direction of the Superintendent of the Cemetery, who shall have power to immediately suspend the work and workmen, whenever there is a failure to conform to these Rules and Regulations.

24. No Contractor, or other person, will be permitted to perform any work in the Cemetery, such as the inclosure of Plots, the erection of Monuments, Headstones, or any other testimonial, until the possessor of the Plot or Grave shall have received a certificate or permit designating the work to be done, and the party or parties employed, signed by the Superintendent of the Cemetery, and countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee on Cemeteries, or the Secretary of the Board.

25. No Contractor will be granted a second permit until the work for which he received the previous one shall have been completed.

26. No Contractor, or his workmen, will be permitted to work in the Cemetery before 7 o'clock A. M., nor after 6 o'clock P. M.

27. No person employed by this Board, in or about Calvary Cemetery, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or agreement for the erection of Monuments, Headstones, Railings, or for any work whatever not directed or paid for by the Board; nor shall they solicit, or permit others

to solicit, orders for such work, within or about the gates of the Cemetery. All employees of the Board will be held to strict accountability for any violation of the above Rules; and any such violation will be followed by immediate discharge from employment. Persons contemplating the erection of testimonials to the memory of their deceased friends, are respectfully requested to report any infringements of the above Rules to the Superintendent in the Cemetery, or at the Office, 266 Mulberry Street, New York.

28. Persons having refreshments of any kind will not be permitted to enter the Cemetery; neither will smoking be allowed, nor will dogs be admitted.

29. All persons are prohibited from picking any flowers, either wild or cultivated, breaking any tree, shrub, or plant, or from writing upon, defacing, or injuring any Monument, fence, or other structure, within or belonging to the Cemetery; and if detected in violating this section, will be arrested by the police, and punished according to law, as provided in such cases.

30. Trespassers, or persons disturbing the quiet and good order of the place, by noise or other improper conduct, or who shall violate any of these Rules, will be instantly compelled to leave the Cemetery, and punished as provided in Section 29, if there be just reasons therefor.

31. The persons placed at the gates are charged to prohibit the entrance of all improper persons, as well as those who may be known to have at any time willfully transgressed the Regulations of the Cemetery.

32. Boys are strictly prohibited from performing any work in the Cemetery, and the Superintendent is hereby directed to enforce these Rules of the Board of Trustees.

33. All interments in this Cemetery shall be strictly in accordance with the rules of the Catholic Church.

☞ The Catholic public are informed that the men employed at the Cemetery are positively forbidden to receive, under any pretense whatever, any remuneration for services rendered.

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☞ Holders of Certificates of Purchased Plots or Graves are requested not to give their Certificates to Contractors for the purpose of having Monuments, Headstones, etc., erected, but to get a Permit for that purpose themselves at the Office in the Cemetery, which they can leave in the possession of the persons employed to do the work.

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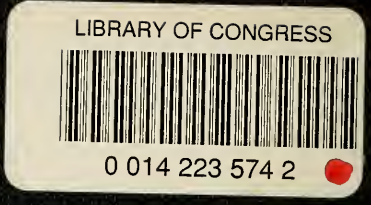
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